BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS,
To whom all letters on business must be addressed.
JAS. FULTON, Editor....A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

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Wilmington Journal.

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Professional and Business Cards.

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

J. J. COX, W. P. KENDALL, J. S. KENDALL.
COX, KENDALL, & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND WHOLESALE GROCERS,
No. 11 & 12, North Water St.
Oct. 24th, 1861. 9-tf

ALEXANDER OLDHAM,
DEALER IN GRAIN, AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Prompt attention given to the sale of *Cotton, Flour, Bacon* and other Country Produce.
Dec. 22d, 1859 17—

WALKER MEARES,
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
No. 45 MARKET STREET.
A full stock of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Hair Brushes, Paint Brusees, Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, Landreth's Garden Seeds, &c., &c., constantly on hand.
The attention of Physicians is especially called to the stock of Medicines, which are warranted as being pure.
November 25, 1859.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW's old stand Wilmington, N. C. 5

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICK, &c.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice May 20—37-ly.

For Sale and to Let.

VALUABLE SOUND LANDS FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER, wishing to move to his late purchase in S. Carolina, offers for sale his Plantation on Topsail Sound, 12 miles from Wilmington, containing over five hundred acres of the best quality Pea Nut land. About half of the tract is now under cultivation. Also, a small tract of piney land, lying in front of said place, on the main road leading to Wilmington. These lands are principally on the Sound, convenient for fish and oysters—or for making Salt—and are believed to be as desirably located as any lands on the Sound. There is about one hundred acres of the very best Pea Land, ready to clear, a portion of which has already been deaded, and contains a large quantity of seasoned trees, the very best for boiling Salt—and convenient to the Sound. Persons wishing to purchase a desirable residence would do well to examine the premises. Terms made easy.
N. F. NIXON.
Dec. 19, 1861. 17-tf

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

PAINTS—PAINTS.
PURE WHITE LEAD;
" Snow White Zinc;
" White Gloss Zinc;
Linseed Oil, Varnish, Patent Dryers, &c. For sale whole sale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 16. Druggist & Chemist.

Educational.

HILLSBORO' MILITARY ACADEMY.
THE FOURTH ACADEMIC YEAR of this Institution commenced on March 6th. Charges begin with the month in which the cadet enters. For Circulars containing full information, addres
Maj. WM. M. GORDON,
Hillsboro', N. C.
June 12th, 1862 *42-3m*

I WOULD
LIKE to buy a few likely young NEGROES, between twelve and eighteen years of age. Cash paid.
Address, Moore's Creek, New Hanover County,
ROBT. H. MURPHY, Agent.
July 15th, 1862 260-1t—47-4t*

For the Journal.

Extortion—The Soldier.

MESSRS. FULTON & PRICE:—I am not intimately nor personally acquainted with you, but since I have been soldiering around about Wilmington I have seen you on the streets, and have read your paper a great deal; and from what I have seen in your paper I take you to be both patriotic and loyal to the Southern Confederacy, and strong anti-Holdenites. To-morrow is the Soldiers' election in this state, and, let others do as they may as for me, if I am permitted, I shall vote for Johnston. I hope all the soldiers belonging to this State will do the same; for if Vance is elected, although he is a clever fellow, a good joker, (I have heard him speak,) yet most assuredly the North will take it as a strong Union triumph in the good Old North State, and therefore will tend to our great disadvantage. But this is not altogether what I intended to write about. I want to say something about "Extortion" and the poor soldier.

I see two articles of late in your paper—one on extortion and the other complaining against it. In the first, *sellers* in general are impeached as being extortioners, which I think is *about* correct. But the poor soldier has nothing to *sell*. He has given himself up to his country to aid in its defense, and gets in return the pitiful sum of $11 per month for his services, and sometimes four, five, six or seven months before he gets that. The mother, wife or sister is at home greatly grieved on account of the absence of her father, husband or brother, and perhaps greatly in need of his aid for existence. But he only gets $11 per month.—Perhaps, *when he gets this*, he wants to send it home, but he pe[r]haps may back that money he borrowed of his brother has to buy his ($1 per lb.) chewing tobacco. He is soldier to and must pay the shoemaker $8, $10 or $12 for barefooted, His shoes need half-soling, he must pay a pair of shoes. he his shoes mended. Now, here comes from $3 to $4 to ha[v]e nts them—his taste is not changed the vegetables. He w[i]ll defence of his country's rights by becoming a soldier in potatoes? One dollar per What do you ask for these I[r]. hese cabbages? Twenty-peck, sir. What do you ask for ese apples or peaches? five and thirty cents. What for t[h]. What for these melFrom forty to sixty cents per dozen. , &c. Well, the ons? One dollar and twenty-five cents, a[n]. indeed he has poor soldier has paid out his little wages (a[s] , and received it,) for clothing and shoes, or nearly , the extorsequently has none of any consequence to pay th[e] tionary prices for vegetables. His family is at ho[me] pecting his aid, and perhaps fails to obtain it. These etables are placed before his eyes enticing him to buy, but he has not the "wherewith." He wants these luxuries, but is compelled to do without them, if he is honest; and if he is impudent enough to take an apple or peach he is grumbled at;—and if one, through his anxious cravings, ventures into a man's enclosure after a melon (though we do not approve of such conduct,) he finds a man with fixed gun to shoot him down and take his life, for the sake of a watermelon. And if a man is suspicioned and arrested for such alledged conduct, after authority releases him he turns about and publishes the soldier for *roguery*. I do not approve of soldiers doing wrong, but they have severe trials and temptations, and if one or two transcends the bounds of honesty, the whole should not be accused with the wrong.
SOLDIER FROM WAKE.

* The government allows a soldier so much clothing per year, but sometimes, from some cause, they fail to get it, and have to expend their own means, if any, to avoid going bare.

CAMP LAMB, NEAR WILMINGTON, }
July 30th, 1862. {

At a meeting called by the members of Company C, 51st Regiment N. C. Troops, to express their feelings relative to the death of Private RICHARD QUINN, Lieut. J. G. Branch was called to the Chair, and Serg't W. B. Bowden was requested to act as Secretary. A committee of three, consisting of Corp'ls Leonidas Stanford, Wm. H. Grady, and Private T. M. Moore, were appointed to draft resolutions. The committee reported through their Chairman the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:—

WHEREAS, it has pleased Almighty God, in the dispensation of His All-Wise Providence, to remove from our midst our friend and much esteemed companion in arms, Richabud Quinn, who died at his residence, in Duplin county, on the 27th inst., of Typhoid Pneumonia. Therefore be it

Resolved, 1st, That by the death of brother Quinn, our Company and cause has been deprived of one of its ablest members and most ardent supporters, the community, also, in which he lived, of an obliging neighbor, and his friends of a kind and affectionate associate.

Resolved, 2d, That by his death, the hearts of his companions in arms have been filled with sorrow, and the loss which we have sustained is one which we will long feel.—He leaves an affectionate wife and three children to mourn his death.

Resolved, 3d, Though the Company deeply lament and much deplore the death of brother Quinn, we have to bow in humble submission to the will of God, and meekly bear the burden which has been placed upon us.

On motion of Serg't Houston, it was resolved that the proceedings be adopted, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, also a copy to the Wilmington Journal, with a request to be published.—The Goldsboro' Tribune was also requested to copy.

J. G. BRANCH, Ch'm'n.
W. B. BOWDEN, Sec'y.

FROM THE RAPPAHANNOCK.—Our inquiries have failed to elicit anything new with reference to operations on the Rappahannock line. It is pretty well ascertained that Pope's army is being heavily reinforced, and an early engagement in that quarter is confidently anticipated.

The Central train yesterday afternoon brought down forty-three Federal prisoners from Staunton, who were captured at Harrisonburg shortly after the battle of Port Republic. Most of these prisoners—nearly all of whom are foreigners—were wounded in that engagement.—*Richmond Dispatch, 30th.*

Exchange of Prisoners.

The following are the conditions agreed upon by Gen. John A. Dix on the part of the United States, and Gen. D. H. Hill on the part of the Confederate States, for a general exchange of prisoners of war:

HAXALL'S LANDING, ON JAMES RIVER, VA., }
July 22, 1862. {

The undersigned having been commissioned by the authorities they respectively represent to make arrangements for a general exchange of prisoners of war, have agreed to the following articles:

Article 1st. It is hereby agreed and stipulated that all prisoners of war held by either party, including those taken on private armed vessels, known as privateers, shall be discharged upon the condition and terms following:

Prisoners to be exchanged man for man and officer for officer; privateers to be placed upon the footing of officers and men of the Navy.

Men and officers of lower grades may be exchanged for officers of a higher grade, and men and officers of different services may be exchanged according to the following scale of equivalents:

A General commanding in chief, or an Admiral, shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank, or forty-six privates or common seamen.

A Flag Officer or Major General shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank, or for forty privates or common seamen.

A Commodore carrying a broad pennant, or a Brigadier General, shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank, or for twenty privates or common seamen.

A Captain in the Navy, or a Colonel, shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank, or for fifteen privates or common seamen.

A Lieutenant Colonel, or a Commander in the Navy, shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank, or for ten privates or common seamen.

A Lieutenant Commander, or a Major, shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank, or for eight privates or common seamen.

A Lieutenant or a Master in the Navy or a Captain in the Army or Marines shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank, or for six privates or common seamen.

Master's Mates in the Navy or Lieutenants and Ensigns in the Army shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank, or for four privates or common seamen.

Midshipmen, Warrant officers in the Navy, Masters of merchant vessels, and Commanders of privateers, shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank, or for three privates or common seamen: Second Captains, Lieutenants or Mates of merchant vessels or privateers, and all petty officers in the Navy and all non-commissioned officers in the Army or Marines shall be severally exchanged for persons of equal rank, or for two privates or common seamen; and private soldiers or common seamen shall be exchanged for each other, man for man.

Art. 2d. Local, State, civil, and militia rank held by persons not in actual military service, will not be recognized, the basis of exchange being the grade actually held in the naval and military service of the respective parties.

Art. 3d. If citizens held by either party on charges of disloyalty, or any alleged civil offence are exchanged, it shall only be for citizens, captured sutlers, teamsters, and all civilians in the actual service of either party to be exchanged for persons in similar position.

Art. 4th. All prisoners of war to be discharged on parole in ten days after their capture, and the prisoners now held and those hereafter taken, to be transported to the points mutually agreed upon, at the expense of the capturing party. The surplus prisoners not exchanged shall not be permitted to take up arms again nor to serve as military police or constabulary force in any fort, garrison, or field work held by either of the respective parties, nor as guards of prisons, depots, or stores, nor to discharge any duty usually performed by soldiers, until exchanged under the provision of this cartel. The exchanged is not to be considered complete until the officer or soldier exchanged for has been actually restored to the lines to which he belongs.

Art. 5th. Each party, upon the discharge of prisoners of the other party, is authorized to discharge an equal number of their own officers or men from parole, furnishing at the same time to the other party a list of their prisoners discharged, and of their own officers and men relieved from parole; thus enabling each to relieve from parole such of their own officers and men as the party may choose. The lists thus mutually furnished will keep both parties advised of the true condition of the exchange of prisoners.

Art. 6th. The stipulations and privisions above-mentioned to be of binding obligation during the continuance of the war, it matters not which party may have the surplus of prisoners, the great principles involved being:

1st. An equitable exchange of prisoners, man for man, officer for officer, or officers of higher grade exchanged for officers of lower grade, or for privates according to the scale of equivalents.

2d. That privates and officers, and men of different services, may be exchanged according to the same rule of equivalents.

3d. That all prisoners, of whatever arm of service, are to be exchanged or paroled in ten days from the time of their capture, if it be practicable to transfer them to their own lines in that time; if not, as soon thereafter as practicable.

4th. That no officer, soldier, or employee in the service of either party, is to be considered as exchanged and absolved from his parole until his equivalent has actually reached the lines of his friends.

5th. That the parole forbids the performance of field, garrison, police, or guard, or constabulary duty.

(Signed) JOHN A. DIX, Maj.-Gen.
(Signed) D. M. HILL, Maj.-Gen. C. S. A.

SUPPLEMENTARY ARTICLES.

Art. 7th All prisoners of war now held on either side, and all prisoners hereafter taken, shall be sent, with all reasonable dispatch, to A. H. Aiken's below Dutch Gap, on the James river, in Virginia, or to Vicksburg, on the Mississippi river, in the State of Mississippi, and there exchanged, or paroled until such exchange can be effected, notice being previously given by each party of the number of prisoners it will send, and the time when they will be delivered at those points respectively; and, in case the vicissitudes of war shall change the military relations of the places designated in this article to the contending parties, so as to render the same inconvenient for the delivery and exchange of prisoners, other places, bearing, as nearly as may be, the present local relations of said places to the lines of said parties, shall be, by mutual agreement, substituted. But nothing in this article contained shall prevent the commander of two opposing armies from exchanging prisoners or releasing them on parole at other points mutually agreed on by said commanders.

Art. 8th. For the purpose of carrying into effect the foregoing articles of agreement, each party will appoint two agents, to be called agents for the exchange of prisoners of war, whose duty it shall be to communicate with each other by correspondence and otherwise, to prepare the list of prisoners, to attend to the delivery of the prisoners at the places agreed on, and to carry out promptly, effectually, and in good faith, all the details and provisions of the said articles of agreement.

Art 9th. And in case any misunderstanding shall arise in regard to any clause or stipulation in the foregoing articles, it is mutually agreed that such misunderstanding shall not interrupt the release of prisoners on parole, as herein provided, but shall be made the subject of friendly explanations, in order that the object of this agreement may be neither be defeated or postponed.

(Signed) JOHN A. DIX, Maj. Gen.
(Signed) D. H. HILL, Maj. Gen. C. S. A.

Preparations for the Murder of Southern Citizens.

The following is a most atrocious order, issued by Gen. Steinwehr, commanding the remaining Federal forces in the Valley:

HDQ'RS SECOND DIVISION, }
Green's Farm, July 13, 1862. {

Special Order, No. 6.

Major Wm. Steadman, commanding 6th regiment Ohio volunteer cavalry, will cause the arrest of five (5) of the most prominent citizens of Luray, Page county, Va., and send them to these headquarters (with an escort) as hostages. They will be held as long as we remain in this vicinity. They will share my table, and be treated as friends; but, for every one of our soldiers who may be shot by "bushwackers" one of these hostages will suffer death, unless the perpetrators of the deed are delivered to me.—It is well known that these so-called "bushwackers" are in habitants of the district, and encouraged in their cowardly acts by the prominent citizens here.

You will leave a copy of this order with the family of each man arrested by you.

A. STEINWEHR,
Brig-General comd'g 2d division.

THE CENSUS OF SCOTLAND.—The census of Scotland has just been completed and give many interesting items of information. There are 787 islands around the Scottish coast—taking as the definition of an island that it shall be of sufficient extent to afford pasture to a sheep. The average population is one hundred to a square mile. In some counties it is as low as thirteen. The emigration is very large among the males, and the proportion in population between females and males is 111.2 to 100—a greater proportion than in any other country in Europe. There are 666,786 families in Scotland; of these 7,964, or more than one per cent., lived last year in a single room, without any window. 226,723 families lived in one room each, with one or more windows, but often a mere apology for a window. Thus thirty-five per cent. of all the families in Scotland, or more than one-third, live in one room. Thirty-seven per cent. live in two rooms, leaving only twenty-eight per cent. living in houses with three or more rooms.—Of families thus living in one room 34,948 consisted of four persons in each, and 6,212 of eight in each! In Glasgow, the largest city in Scotland, only one-fourth of the families have as many as three rooms each to live in. The worst effect of this segregation, leaving out of view the moral effect, is the dreadful devastation which epidemics and contagious diseases make when once they begin to sweep through a community.

TO DESTROY WEEVILS IN RICE.—As the question of food is all important now, the following plan for killing weevils and preventing their future hatching in rice I have found efficacious. Put the rice in a moderately tight room, and burn about ten pounds of flour of brimstone in a large iron pot. This will kill every weevil without injuring the rice.—*Augusta Chronicle.*

Beginning to Count the Cost—A Fearful Accumulation of Debt.

The following is from the Milwaukie (Wis.) News, of 19th July:

In the same telegraphic report which announces the adjournment of Congress, we are told that nearly eight hundred million dollars have been appropriated during the late session.

There are now about 4,000,000 voters in all the United States. If the sum appropriated by Congress at this single session were apportioned among the voters, it would make about $200 for each voter to pay.

The State of Wisconsin now includes nearly one-twentieth of the Northern population. She will doubtless be forced to meet quite one-twentieth of these appropriations. That would amount to forty million dollars. If the South pays its proportion of these appropriations, even then our share will fall little short of thirty million dollars. This we are called upon to pay in addition to all town and municipal expenses, and in addition to all that has been squandered by our State officers. Such is the cost of Wisconsin of the first regular session of a Republican congress under a Republican national administration.

We will not now stop to inquire whether Wisconsin can pay this sum. We owe it, so far as Congress can make us owe it. And we owe much more besides. We owe for hundreds of millions of dollars in addition for which Congress has not yet provided. It is safe to say that at the end of the present year Wisconsin will owe more than all the real and personal property in the State would pay if sold to the highest bidder. Every acre of land, every building, every article of personal property, everything the people of Wisconsin own, movable or immovable, is virtually mortgaged to its full value to pay this debt.

Of course, it cannot be paid. Not for generations will it be paid. As Wendell Phillips says, the strength, the mind, the hands of every child in the cradle is mortgaged to pay the interest upon it.

Yet what good has all this expenditure of money accomplished? We are farther from Union to-day than when the war commenced. There are not so many Union men in the Southern States this hour as there were on the morning when our armies were summoned to the field. The people of Virginia and Tennessee, and Kentucky and Missouri, were then almost unanimously for the Union—they are now almost unanimously against it.

We do not parade these facts for any sinister or unworthy purpose, but because they may lead to reflection and to right action. There is somewhere a fatal mistake in the management of public affairs, or we should not have expended literally nearly our last dollar thus in vain. The Union is worth it all, it is true, and double all that we possess, whether of life, of health or of property—but as the Government is now administered, even these seem an inadquate sacrifice.

In a crisis like this, he who fails to consider well the great facts which stare him in the face, or would attempt to ignore any of the important obstacles which must be encountered in the struggle in which we are engaged, is worthy of very little credit for patriotism, and much less for practical good sense.

A Peep at the Iron Clad Steamer Richmond—Description of the Vessel.

Col. Edward C. Charles of the Tammany Regiment, who was wounded and taken prisoner in one of the recent battles before Richmond, has furnished a Yankee paper with the following information:

He states that he was sent home from Richmond with the verbal explanation that he was paroled until an exchange could be effected. *He was told that no formal obligation was required of him.* The most important point of information gained by his brief sojourn in Richmond was obtained on his departure from home, being a sight of the new iron clad steamer which the rebels are building, modeled after the Merrimac.

This unusual privilege was no fault of the rebels, who dropped the curtains of a large double ambulance containing the Colonel and some wounded Massachusetts officers, as they passed along the James River, but the former having the lower portion of the vehicle, and the curtains being slightly short, enabled him to see the bulk of the new war vessel, as it was being towed by an old ferry boat in the direction of the Tredegar Iron Works, it is presumed, for the purpose of receiving her iron coating there.

This vessel is a beaked ram, and in this respect, and in being of a smaller size than the Merrimac, does she differ from that defunct marine monster. The new vessel had her roof on, and a large number of men were at work on her. Her guards were about six feet above the water's edge. The ram was well beaked, reaching about four feet above the deck, and extending out six or 8 feet. The Colonel supposes this vessel will prove very formidable, and that she will be ready for service in three weeks at the farthest.

Her roof runs up to a peak of such a height that the sides rise at a sharp angle. When ironed, and her machinery put in, her guards will probably not be over one foot above the water. Being much smaller, she will be far more manageable than the Merrimac. The Colonel saw another iron clad vessel, quite ready for service, on the river. It was a gunboat, apparently, of about four hundred tons. It is his opinion that the Rebels are constructing several rams of the kind described.

The enemy's fleet—Movements of McClellan.

The daring exploit of a few members of the Prince George cavalry, on James river, opposite McClellan's camp, last Saturday morning, has led to greater watchfulness on the part of the enemy, who seem to fear for the safety of their fleet of transports. All the vessels have been drawn up as near as possible to the Northern shore of the stream, where they are protected by gunboats. The belief that a considerable portion of McClellan's army is being withdrawn for the purpose of reinforcing Pope, gains strength daily. Information has reached us within the past week that large bodies of Federal troops were quietly crossing the Chickahominy and marching down the Peninsula towards Fortress Monroe; but before giving currency to this report, we preferred to await further developments. It is now asserted that observations from the opposite side of James river show that many of the enemy's tents have disappeared, and it is also noticed that the vessels in front of the camp frequently diminish in number during the night. That some important movement is in progress, seems to be well authenticated; and the utmost caution is observed, with the view of preventing the Confederate authorities from learning its object. It is presumed that McClellan, unwilling to hazard another advance towards Richmond from below, will hold his present fortified position with a sufficient number of men, protected by gunboats, while the business of conquering the "Rebel Capital" will be entrusted to Pope, the idol of the present hour in Yankeedom, who is to have all the men and means necessary to make "short work" of the enterprise.

Richmond Dispatch.

Lithography.

We have taken a walk through Col. Duncan's engraving establishment, and find it one of the most complete that could be conceived of. In fact, we are assured that, in capacity and facilities for transacting business, it is only surpassed by Lemercier's in Paris. It is gratifying to know that it will be permanently located here, as such an establishment must necessarily add to the prosperity of a city. Col. Duncan was the first man in Kentucky, though Chairman of the Bell and Everett State Committee, to make a secession speech after the election of Lincoln, and was the first man, also, to lead a regiment to Virginia—ten days after the fall of Sumter. For his defence of South Carolina, against the stinging, sneering assaults of that blackguard, Geo. D. Prentice, of the Louisville *Journal*, he should be warmly welcomed as a citizen of this State, who has preferred principle to disgraceful safety and wealth in his former home.

The establishment which, contending against every obstacle, he has finally succeed in fixing upon a firm foundation, consists of twenty-four presses at present.—Eight additional printers arrived upon the Herald, who who were sent for in May to Liverpool, and six others will shortly arrive from Paris, when the number of presses at work will be thirty-eight. The engravers and other persons connected with the establishment have been selected from the best shops of the Old World, regardless of expense, and the character and style of the work to be done will give satisfaction to the most exacting. As our signal victory near Richmond will probably lead, before many months, to a restoration of peace, every preparation is now being made by Col. Duncan to procure all the necessary supplies and materials to meet the demand which may then arise from the various States, banks, corporations, &c., upon the resumption of business in its old channels. With the whole force working, 200,000 notes daily could be struck off, so that prompt execution of orders will necessarily follow.

Heretofore, nothing has been done by him except for the Government, and their wants will, of course, be first supplied. When peace dispenses with that necessity, the entire South can be attended to here.

Columbia (S. C.,) Banner.

For the Journal.

List of Casualties in the 20th Regiment N. C. T.

Messrs. Editors: For the benefit of anxiously enquiring friends at home, I herewith enclose a list of the casualties in the 20th North Carolina Regiment during the late battle before Richmond.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Wounded—Col Alfred Iverson.
Killed—Lt Col F J Faison.
Wounded—Sgt Major D J Broadhurst.
Recapitulation—Killed 1; Wounded 2.

COMPANY A.

Killed—Sergt D M File; Privates K P Harris, W W Newell, John Russel.
Wounded—Corps C A Patterson, T A Goodman; Privates D H Goodman, Alfred Litaker, C H McCoy, W J Saunders, J W Gordy, J F Williford, F O White, J D Davis, Jacob Misenheiner, A M Wilhelmn, Geo A Smith, W R White, J A Long, J R Ervin, Jacob Pehel, C W Joust, P P White, B W Wilhelmn, O P Moore, G W Hinson, A M Wilhelmn; Slightly wounded: Lt P A Smith. Recapitulation—Killed 6; Wounded 22.

COMPANY B.

Killed—Sergt J V Faggert; Privates D J Banker, Milton Bumgarner, W A Campbell, J S Carter, W E Deaton, J R McAnulty, J M Pitts, H A Ritchie, Rowan Tucker, B A Weddington, G C Woodley, A Campbell.
Wounded—Capt Jas B Atwell; Sergt C L Frasier; Corpls J W Bost, P M Faggert; Privates C F Barnhart, Lawson Barnhart, R F Carter, G W Cross, James Foster, C A Kennerly, J W Louder, J A Louder, N M Morgan, J W McAnulty, W F Murphy, A W Neal, John Pheuning, J F Smith, M O Spears, John Sellars, G G Ury, D C Wilhelmn, J W Winecoff, J R Bradford, J M Bost, J F Cline, R H Galloway, B S Gray, M C Misenheiner, Isaac Freeze. Recapitulation—Killed 17; Wounded 26.

COMPANY C.

Killed—Capt Wm H Smith, 1st Lt A N Jones, Segt C H Meares; Privates S B Jones, Jas E Johnson, John Lamb, Wynne Nance, J T Watson, A H Watson, Danl Elvington, Elias Bullard, Henry Stanly.
Wounded—Segts W R Williamson, McQueen Bullard, Corpl Richard Faulk; Privates J Q Bullard, J W Bullard, Robt Darden, Cary Bullock, James Griffin, T J Griffin, McKibbin King, W A Adams, M R Phillips, G W Steppe, John Worley, W D Williamson, Shelton Williamson, W R Bullard, W C Hammonds, James Lamb, W A Belcher, R M Goodwin, M B Eazor, J C Bullard, Gilbert Ward, Alex King, M D Williamson, Chas Smith. A M Bullard, J E Powell, S B Watson. Recapitulation—Killed 12; Wounded 31.

COMPANY D.

Killed—W A Dyson, Jordan Neely, Noah Strickland, W B Collins, John Simons, Hanson Wright, W J Hinson, W F Reeves.
Wounded—Capt W J Stanley, 1st Lt J L Gore; Privates W H Ward, C M Spivey, D D Duncan, Eli Boswell, Benj Coplin, W M Joyner, Edmund Nealey, Alva Lowles, Stephen White, Colin White, J S Ward, A D Duncan, Geo Spivey, L J Gore, Alva Hinson, W Phipps, Hals Powell, Wm Stephens, W W Womble, T C Wright, B J White. Recapitulation—Killed 10; Wounded 21.

COMPANY E.

Killed—Corpl W D Cherry; Privates Marshal Flowers, T F McIntire, A S Parker, D J Winders, S Barfield, Isaac Barfield, E J Winders, W R Tew.
Wounded—Corpls T B Wright, J C Killet, J H Edwards, R T Burwell; Privates J R Baker, A B Dale, Peter Davis, T M Faison, J H Korneguy, Henry Lambert, C Rogers, J D Shine, B B Southerland, B F Swinson, J A Cogdell, M J Padgett. Recapitulation—Killed 9; Wounded 16;

COMPANY F.

Killed—Privates Ausbon Tew, John Bedsole, Martin Thomas.
Wounded—Corpl Jas W Wright, Segts Levi Faircloth, B B Lewis; Privates J W Lewis, J B Herring, Q A Holland, W W Rivenbark, O W Williams, W S Bedsole, M S King, J Carter, V J McArthur, W R Royal, N Hall, J L Benton, Benj Crumpler, Jones Peterson, H Fisher, R Grice, R O Speil, G L Giddens, F C Lewis, James McKullen. Recapitulation—Killed 3; Wounded 23.

COMPANY G.

Killed—Sergt D W Leonard; Privates Calvin Little, Josiah Russ, G S Reaves, W H Skipper, Michel Gore, S J Simmons, W J Gore, G W Evans, B F Reynolds, John A McKethean, Joel Little, Isaac White, W D Gore, J W Pouns, Isaac Long, John Harvill.
Wounded—Capt J S Brooks, Sergt J T Leonard, Corpls F A Gore, M P White; Privates A J Mills, J M Benson, H D Benton, S S Garrison, C C Little, John White, Jacob Leonard, S F Reynolds, R F Dale, W F Stanland, Alex Simmons, William Simmons, Moses Simmons, Isaiah Hewett, W A Reyman, Robt Carney, William Clemmons, Saml Evans, Moses Evans, John Cannon, Geo Hays, B W Cumbee, Daughtery Coleman, Willis Whitehead, Joseph Bennett, Jackson Hickman, Melvis Hewett, D M Williams, J S Murrel. Recapitulation—Killed 17; Wounded 33.

COMPANY H.

Killed—Privates H R Jackson, Loverell Jernigan, Alex Lockman, Edward Merritt, Uriah J Tart, J R Westbrook, M W Warren, Richard Fail, John Baggart, W A Drauhorn, W B Jackson, W R Tew, Isaiah Warren.
Wounded—Capt U W Cox; Privates D K Stafford, W A Bass, W N Benton, J F Downing, J C Draughorn, J R Godwin, Owen Hargrove, Albert Hargrove, W D Holly, Josiah Hudson, J M Jackson, L M Jernigan, Sihon Lee, H C Lee, G W McClenny, Joiner McKinzie, T A Murphy, N B Warren, G R West, J A West, Loyd West, Pennington West, Noel West, Wm Westbrook, W H Hinson, Abel Holder, S Bass, C J Hudson, Jas Ingram, H C Monk, J G Stith, J J Taylor, W A West, Gary Weeks. Recapitulation—Killed 13; Wounded 35.

COMPANY I.

Killed—Corpls Chas Hollingsworth, W B Warren; Privates J B Strickland, Arthur Tripp, J T Odum, J D Faun, J C Britt, L Cooper, Marice Grove, Jas Powell.
Wounded—Lt Jas S Robbins, Sergts B D Jackson, Owen Faun; Privates R S Mathis, R Royal, J C Bland, K Daughtery, J O Faun, Robt Hall, E T Hargrove, D M Powell, Hayse Tanner, C T Williamson, M Royal, J D Rackley, A Reaves, James Sutton, Danl Stewart, J L Daniel. Recapitulation—Killed 10; Wounded 17.

COMPANY K.

Killed—Privates H D Bullard, Saml Babson, Neil M Shaw, J P Powers, John A Cook, N D Stephens, J W Hubbard, J Shaw, H Hobbs, J R Sellars, A Ward, J P Barnes, R S Speneer.
Wounded—Privates Joseph Powers, Thos Bullard, A Bullard, E F Kemp, T B Ward, D M Elkin, S Dyson, A Bradshaw, J A Pelt, A Fisher, C Fisher, McQueen Coleman, W H Howell, S Shaw, M Green, J H Tisdale, J P Cook, D J Fields, B Babson, H Babson, J J Ward, B F Dyson, R Pulley, W H Harrison, D F Wiggers, John Suggs, J P Britt, J Williamson, S Dyson, D E Yates, John Yates. Recapitulation—Killed 13; Wounded 31.

Grand Total—Killed 110; Wounded 265.

Several were slightly wounded, who request that their names may not appear in the list, as their friends at home, not knowing the nature of their wounds, would be unnecessarily troubled about them. It is useless to give a detailed account of the engagement in which the Regiment participated. Suffice it to say, that it covered itself with glory, done credit to its name, and to the "good Old North State" from whence it hailed. I think the grand total is sufficient proof that it done its whole duty.

Respectfully submitted.
R. PRYOR JAMES, Adjutant.

CAMP NEAR RICHMOND, VA., July 26th, 1862.

Capt. Henry A. Sawyer.

It is but a just tribute to the memory of the brave and universally beloved young officer who died on the 13th day of July, from wounds received in the Tuesday's battle of July 1st.

Capt. HENRY A. SAWYER, of the 2d regiment North Carolina State Troops, was born in the city of Petersburg, Va., and reared in North Carolina. He was 24 years of age. He was the elder son of Mr. Harvey Sawyer, of Jones county, N. C. The writer has been closely allied to the deceased with the strongest ties of friendship for several years, and had every opportunity for knowing his disposition.

He was a good and affectionate son, and while with him we lost some of the brightest hopes of his parents, the regiment has lost one of its noblest and bravest hearts. He was a dear friend and companion, beloved by all who knew him, and, indeed, it may truly be said that he had not an ill wisher in the world. His intelligence, ready obedience to superior officers, diligent discharge of his duty, his decisive courage, and the profound interest that he took in the welfare of his company, gained for him the unbounded confidence of every one that knew him; while his gentle and generous disposition drew around him every comrade in arms as a friend.

While the writer of this is too sad to indulge in the language of eulogy, it is but just to say that in the great struggle for the independence of our beloved South, in which we are engaged, no braver, manlier or more upright spirit has been offered upon the altar of our country.

Although we mourn the loss of our beloved brother officer, we entertain the hope of meeting him in the better land, where wars never come. Sweet be his rest. W. J. D.

THREATENED SUPPRESSION OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.—The New York correspondent of the National (Washington, D. C.) Republican, says:

The suppression of the New York Herald is a good deal talked of. That paper is out this morning with the treasonable declaration that this war has resulted from the invasion of Southern rights by the Abolitionists.—This is a wholesale and point blank justification of the rebels, and it is really wonderful that it should have been ventured upon within two days after the magnificent national demonstration in Union Square.

The opinion gains ground that the Jefferson Davis Cabinet employ secret service money in subsidising Northern newspapers to distract and delude the Northern public mind, by calling in upon Generals from whom the rebels fear nothing, and by assaults upon everybody who favors an energetic prosecution of the war.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

MORGAN RETURNED TO TENNESSEE.

LYNCHBURG, VA., July 30th, 1862.

The Knoxville Register of yesterday announces the return of Col. Morgan's command to Tennessee, after one of the most daring and successful raids into the enemy's country ever recorded.

His reported defeat near Owings' is untrue. His force is much larger than what he started with. He left Knoxville with only about one thousand men, and in all his engagements lost not more than fifteen or twenty killed, and between thirty and forty wounded.

The present whereabouts of Col. Morgan is not given.

THE FEDERAL GUN-BOATS ON THE GEORGIA COAST.

SAVANNAH, GA., July 30th, 1862.

Five gun-boats opened on our batteries at Genesis Point, on the Ogechee river. An engagement ensued, lasting several hours, after which the gun-boats backed down and retired to the Sound. It is thought that one of the boats was considerably damaged. The quarters of the fort was damaged by shells, but nobody was hurt on our side.

FROM THE NORTH AND WEST—THE YANKEE WAR DEPARTMENT SCARED—INVASION OF IOWA, &c., &c.

MOBILE, ALA., July 29th, 1862.

A special dispatch to the Mobile Advertiser, dated Tupelo, Miss., July 28th, says that the St. Louis Republican of the 22d contains a Washington dispatch of the 21st, announcing Halleck as being in command in Virginia over McClellan and Pope, with the position of military adviser to the President.

Pope and McClellan are unable to co-operate satisfactorily, and rumors are current of McClellan's resignation.—Public dissatisfaction with the latter is increasing.

Halleck is en route for Washington.

On the 16th inst., in the Federal House of Representatives, Chandler furiously denounced McClellan.

Fears are entertained at the War Department that the silence of the rebels at Richmond portends an onslaught upon Pope's advance.

It is believed that the rebels have another Merrimac and fleet at Richmond to act in concert with the land force against McClellan.

The Missouri rebels invaded Iowa on the 19th, capturing arms and horses. There is a great stir in Northern Missouri.

The invasion of Kentucky, Indiana and Iowa, is creating great consternation, and

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 1862.

The Returns.

We give the following returns as we receive them.—They are from gentlemen of known and undoubted character and may be implicitly relied upon:

CAMP NEAR RICHMOND, VA., 31st, 1862.

MESSRS. FULTON AND PRICE—*Gentlemen*:—You will find below the result of the voting in the Regiments of the 3d and 4th Brigades belonging to Gen'l D. H. Hill's Division. Also the vote of the 3d Regiment belonging to Gen'l Ripley's Brigade.

Third Brigade, General Garland:	
Johnston	708
Vance	183

The following are the Regiments of Garland's Brigade, 5th, 12th, 13th, 20th and 23d. Johnson's majority, 525.

Fourth Brigade, Gen'l G. B. Anderson:

	Johnston.	Vance.
2nd Reg't. N. C. T.	175	121
4th " "	67	176
14th " "	44	204
30th " "	211	54

The Third Regt Gen'l Ripley's Brigade—Johnston, 327; Vance, 68—259 majority; making a majority for Johnston 800.

In the 5 Companies from the Senatorial District of Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus, in the 20th and 30th Regts., John W. Ellis received for Senator 90 votes; T. J. Jones, 2; D. B. Baker, 15.

In the two Brunswick Companies D. L. Russell received for Commons 20 votes; J. H. Brooks, 10. For Sheriff—Sellers 1 and Galloway 28.

FIRST N. C. INFANTRY, CAMP NEAR RICHMOND, VA., July 31st, 1862.

EDITORS WILMINGTON JOURNAL—*Gentlemen*:—Thinking you would like the vote of this regiment I take pleasure in forwarding it to you, viz:

	Vance.	Johnston.
Company A, from Chowan,	19	3
" B, " Wilkes,	17	17
" C, " New Hanover,	4	14
" D, " Orange and Lincoln,	2	68
" E, " New Hanover,	0	15
" F, " Hertford,	Not voting.	
" G, " Washington,	21	11
" H, " Martin,	2	14
" I, " Wake,	Voteing with Co. D.	
" K, " Halifax,	19	6
	84	147
	84	
Majority for Johnston.		63

CAMP 3RD BRIGADE, RICHMOND, VA., July 31st, 1862.

MESSRS. FULTON AND PRICE—*Gents*:—Below you will find the votes cast by Companies C, D and K, of Columbus County, N. C.:

FOR GOVERNOR.

Wm. Johnston	70
Col. Z. B. Vance	2

FOR SENATOR.

John W. Ellis	72
Dan'l B. Baker	00
T. J. Jones	1
Robt. M. McEachan	1

FOR COMMONS.

N. L. Williamson	68
Wm. M. Baldwin	2

FOR SHERIFF.

Lewis Williamson	70
P. R. Pridgen	1
J. W. Gore	1

JAMES FULTON, ESQ.—*Sir*:—The enclosed is the vote of Captain W. S. Devane's Company, now stationed at Fort Caswell, N. C.:

FOR GOVERNOR.

Johnston	43
Vance	3

FOR SHERIFF.

John A. Oates	5
Thomas Fryar	40
N. Bell	1

FOR SENATE.

C. T. Murphy	20
T. I. Faison	18

FOR COMMONS.

W. Kirby	38
D. A. Bizzell	26
J. H. Holmes	2
—— Hobbs	1

G. W. M.

FORT CASWELL, N. C., August 4th, 1862.

MESSRS. FULTON AND PRICE—*Gents*:—Enclosed you will find a statement of the result of the election held at Fort Caswell on the 31st day of July, 1862, for the following candidates, respectively:

FOR GOVERNOR.

Johnston	189
Vance	97

SAMPSON COUNTY—SENATE.

C. T. Murphy	26
Thos. I. Faison	29

COMMONS.

Thos. H. Holmes	13
Wm. Kirby	38
D. A. Bizzell	42

SHERIFF.

John A. Oates	17
Thomas Fryar	47

DUPLIN COUNTY—SENATE.

—— Dixon	5

COMMONS.

—— Branch	2
—— Hodges	7

SHERIFF.

Thos. Carr	6
Jacob Wells	10

ROBESON COUNTY—SENATE.

Leitch	27
Malloy	17

COMMONS.

McRae	39
McNeill	30
McCallum	14
McEachern	6
Fuller	1

SHERIFF.

King	29
Cobb	17
Norment	1

COLUMBUS COUNTY—SENATE.

J. W. Ellis	56

COMMONS.

Capt. N. L. Williamson	58
Baldwin	00

SHERIFF.

L. Williamson	56

BRUNSWICK COUNTY—SENATE.

Ellis	25
Baker	25

COMMONS.

Russell	38
T. D. Meares	8
J. H. Brooks	1

SHERIFF.

Galloway	37
Sellers	12
Allen	5

HALIFAX COUNTY—SENATE.

M. L. Wiggins	22

COMMONS.

Dr. H. Joyner	35
A. H. Davis	31
Jas. Faircom	1

SHERIFF.

Snow	30
Johnston	14

VOTE OF THE CAPE FEAR LIGHT ARTILLERY, CAMP HEDRICK, July 31st, 1862.

FOR GOVERNOR.

Johnston	34
Vance	2

FOR SHERIFF.

Vann, (New Hanover)	16
J. W. Gore, (Columbus)	10

SENATE.

Hall, (New Hanover)	13
Ellis, (Columbus,)	12
Jones, "	1

COMMONS.

Person, (New Hanover)	14
Hawes, "	14
W. M. Baldwin, (Columbus)	10

We have received the official vote from Captain Rankin's Company but cannot put our hands on them. The vote for Governor was Vance, 40; Johnston, 20.

IN ADDITION to the full returns of companies already given, we have the following partial returns from other companies, being the portions of said companies returned to the sheriff of New Hanover county:—

NEWBIE'S CAVALRY.—*Governor*, Johnston, 59; Vance, 0. *Senate*, Hall, 37. *Commons*, Person, 33; Hawes, 23; Larkins, 9. *Sheriff*, Vann, 24; Collins, 12.

MCINTIRE'S PARTIZAN RANGERS.—*Governor*, Johnston, 22; Vance 1. *Senate*, Hall, 17. *Commons*, Person, 16; Hawes, 6. *Sheriff*, Vann, 20.

WILMINGTON HORSE ARTILLERY.—*Governor*, Johnston, 15; Vance, 24; *Senate*, Hall, 19. *Commons*, Person, 5; Hawes, 22; Larkins, 20. *Sheriff*, Vann, 24; Collins, 8.

FORT ST. PHILLIP.—*Governor*, Johnston, 20; Vance, 10. *Senate*, Hall, 31. *Commons*, Person, 7; Hawes 7. *Sheriff*, Vann, 31.

ZEKE'S ISLAND.—*Governor*, Johnston, 25; Vance, 1.—*Senate*, Hall, 17. *Commons*, Person, 7; Hawes, 19. *Sheriff*, Vann, 20; Collin, 2; A. M. Waddell, 12.

EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT.—The returns from this regiment, made to the sheriff of New Hanover county, so far sum up as follows:—*Governor*, Johnston, 38; Vance, 9. *Senate*, Hall, 25. *Commons*, Person, 17; Hawes, 14; Larkins, 9. *Sheriff*, Vann, 25; Collins, 1.

We learn that the vote of the force at Zeke's Island was all cast for Johnston, with the one exception.

We learn also that about a week before the election persons had been surreptitiously electioneering for Vance in the camps near Kinston—persons not belonging to the camps. Were they furloughed for the purpose from a camp near Petersburg? It looks too much like it.

In two companies assigned to the regiment being organized by Col. Radcliff, the vote was as follows:

CAPTAIN A. J. MOORE'S from Wilson, gave 21 for Johnston, 13 for Vance.

CAPTAIN CROOM'S from Greene and Lenoir, Johnston 9; Vance 41.

A List of the Votes Polled at Camp Wyatt in Capt. E. F. Shaw's Company, July 31st, 1862.

FOR GOVERNOR.

Wm. Johnston	44
Col. Z. B. Vance	4

SAMPSON COUNTY—SENATE.

T. I. Faison	24
C. T. Murphy	4

COMMONS.

Wm. Kirby	33
David A. Bizzell	28
Thos. H. Holmes	24

SHERIFF.

John A. Oates	46
Thos. Fryar	3

Returns of Election at Camp Cowan, Capt. R. G. Rankin's Company.

GOVERNOR.

Col. Z. B. Vance	40
Wm. Johnston	20

SENATE.

E. W. Hall, (New Hanover)	16
Giles Leach, (Robeson)	6
D. H. McLean, "	2
C. Malloy, "	12
C. Malloy, (Richmond)	1
T. J. Jones, (Bladen)	2

COMMONS.

S. J. Person, (New Hanover)	4
J. R. Hawes, "	27
W. S. Larkins "	24
J. W. Russ, (Bladen)	2
Ingrams, (Richmond)	1
M. McRae, (Robeson)	23
D. P. McEachern, "	5
D. McCallum, "	14
N. M. Neill	2

SHERIFF.

W. T. J. Vann, (New Hanover)	23
R. W. Collins, "	5
R. King, (Robeson)	19
S. J. Cobb, "	5
H. McNeill, (Cumberland)	6
R. Galloway, (Brunswick)	1

THE FIFTY-FIRST REGIMENT gives a majority of 181 for JOHNSTON.

GORDONSVILLE, VA., July 31st, 1862.

Messrs. Fulton & Price—

Gentlemen: Herewith you will find a statement of the vote of Branch's Brigade, Seventh Regiment:

	Johnston.	Vance.
Company A,	16	18
" B,	22	3
" C,	24	1
" D,	6	
" E,		
" F,	11	8
" G,	5	4
" H,	26	
" I,	1	29
" K,	15	3
7th Regiment total,	126	66
18th "	77m.	
33rd "	91	67
37th "		44m.
28th "	89	181
	383	358

☞ We regret to hear a report based upon what seems to be the best authority, that, before the election, officers from Col. Vance's own regiment had been off duty, perhaps on furlough, going through the camps electioneering for Col. Vance. We knew that there was pretty unscrupulous electioneering going on, and that Mr. Vance, as a politician, would work in queer ways, but we did hardly expect this. It ought to be looked into closely. It is due to Col. Vance and to the service.

THE RAIN IT RAINETH EVERY DAY—"Shakspear"—and nearly every night too. It is a perfect "rain of terror," it don't do anything but rain. It has not that pleasing variety said to exist in the Highlands of Scotland, where the boy being asked by the tourist if it *always* rained there, replied *coolly*—"It sometimes snaws." Talk about forty-four inches of rain! We have *seen* fifty *feet* of rain fall this season ourselves. We got caught out in a slight shower and to the best of our knowledge and belief about eighteen inches fell on us before we could get under shelter. We are confirmed in this belief by the fact that, walking on a dead level, the water in the street was *at least* that depth. We were glad that no Yankee gun-boats were at hand, or they could have sailed all over the settlement.

SOME EXCITEMENT was created here on Sunday by a report from Goldsboro', to the effect that the enemy was advancing from Newbern in that direction, both by land and water. The excitement appears since to have passed away, and would seem to have had its origin in some advance of the enemy's light draft boats some distance up the Neuse River, now said to be unusually high. They probably occupied themselves in their usual amusement of shelling the woods on both sides. "Ages yet unborn" will wonder at the amount of cast iron to be found on the margins of some of our streams.

A GENTLEMAN who visited the fields near Richmond not long after the bloody fights of the close of June and beginning of July, has mentioned to us a fact which somewhat clashes with the general impression, shared by ourselves. At Savage's Station, on the York River Railroad, there was established a large field hospital for wounded prisoners. At the time our friend was there there were some twenty-five hundred wounded and well prisoners, the well ones being detailed to attend on the sick and wounded, we suppose. It so happened that our informant missed the train returning to Richmond and had to remain an unpleasantly long time at that "horrible place," for it *was* horrible. He therefore had even more chance than he desired, to see, hear, and, if he wished, talk with the well and ill prisoners, and was surprised to find a very small proportion of foreigners among the number. The great body seemed to be made up from the New England and Middle States—As our informant said, "genuine Yankees." Some—the great majority behaved very properly. Others were gratuitously insolent and impertinent. They had plenty of ice, and although they were using it lavishly, wastefully, our military authorities seemed to have seized upon none of it for the use of our own sick and wounded.

DROWNED.—We regret to learn that Mr. Luther Toon, a member of Company H, 51st Regiment N. C. T., was accidentally drowned about one o'clock Monday morning, by falling from the deck of the steamer Congaree, on her run from Fort Johnston to town.—Mr. T., it would appear, had been asleep, and in waking up suddenly walked overboard.

The deceased belonged to Columbus county, was a younger brother of Major Toon of the 20th Regiment, and is spoken of in high terms by those who knew him

THE TELEGRAPH in to-day's *Journal* coming via Staunton, Charlottesville and Lynchburg is indeed important, if true—highly important. But there's the rub! That little word *if* comes in. We must wait and see. There may be something in it and there may not.

As for Seward's resignation, farther than as a straw to indicate the direction of the wind, there is really nothing in *that*. Old Abe can get as bad a man as Seward any day, and he will do it. But if so astute a man as Seward leaves the Lincoln ship, it looks like there were breakers ahead and he knew it. It looks also like distraction in the Northern councils. The charge said to be preferred against him by the National *Intelligencer* is more than we can offer an opinion upon. It may be so or it may not.

We must doubt the report about the Governors of certain Northern States having refused more men; that is, absolutely refused them. We are certain that the thing will turn out altogether different when we know more about it. Perhaps they have declined to make or consent to a draft, and in some cases this would be equivalent to the refusal of men, for they will not enlist voluntarily.

We publish elsewhere some extracts from Northern papers which rather foreshadow Mr. Seward's withdrawal from the Lincoln Cabinet, and certainly indicate the difficulty of obtaining men by voluntary enlistment.

Daily Journal, 5th inst.

A LARGE steamer with a valuable cargo including munitions of war, arrived at a Confederate port within the last few days.

Reports from Camps.—The Situation.

About reports from camps as to the gubernatorial and other elections, we would advise our readers to believe not more than half of what they hear. These reports will be put out for the purpose of having an effect upon the vote to be cast in the counties on Thursday next. What definite details we can obtain from sources in which we have confidence, we will lay promptly before our readers. We see the Raleigh *Standard* of Saturday is blowing pretty loudly about the vote of the army in Virginia. Now, the *Standard* went to press on Friday at an early hour, and *could* have received but few—very few details—nothing like enough to predicate any general statement upon. This ought to be and indeed *is* no time for putting out such reports for party purposes. It is a time for every man to look well at the tendency of things and of movements in this State, and to think whether he will even indirectly sanction the factiousness that under the name of "conservatism" is so well calculated to give encouragement to the common enemy.

But let us not be misunderstood. We are not fools enough to make sweeping charges against men merely because they differ from us in opinion or because they support different men from those whom we support.—Thousands of good and true patriots will undoubtedly support Mr. Vance for Governor. Some of our most respected personal friends will do so. But it is not impugning a man's motives or his honesty to reason with him. To point out what you conceive will be the effects of his course, if persevered in. On the contrary, it amounts to an acknowledgement that you believe such man to be honestly willing to do what is for the best. It further amounts to this, that you think there are considerations which, if properly presented, would influence him in pursuing a different course. *We* may not be able to present these considerations with sufficient force in all cases, but we may in some; and, being strongly impressed with the correctness of our views, we think it an imperative duty, occupying the position of public journalists, to labor for their success with what little power we may be able to bring to the work.

The position of North Carolina is an anomalous one—one to be deeply regretted. It has at least the appearance of division, and, we fear, too much of the reality also. Giving to all the fullest credit to which they are entitled, it cannot be questioned that there has been and that there is too much electioneering "for party purposes," and that party lines have drawn with a closeness which indicates on the part of the wire-workers a far more intense devotion to their own ends than to those of the country.

That a heated canvass this summer would tend to bring about these results we early foresaw and deprecated. We raised the note of warning and appeal. We begged of the papers to pursue such a course as would relieve the press at least from any responsibility for such a state of things. We hoisted no man's name—we advocated no man's peculiar claims—for we felt that the only claims that could be fairly recognized were those of the country. We hoped that after the 20th of May, 1861, all divisions would be dropped, all former differences forgotten or waived. That old Union men and old secessionists and intermediates, and all other varying forms of opinion or designations of men would be merged in the one great party of the country. The irrevocable step had been taken, and all must stand or fall together.

But our hopes were destined to disappointment.—The broad fact stood out that there were elements hard at work to array the people in two hostile camps—to classify them under different names, to proscribe one and elevate the other. These elements soon assumed form and pressure—those controlling them soon let it be known that their object was, in the first place, to "put down" all who had favored action by the State prior to the issuance of Lincoln's proclamation of last year—to "curse the secessionists and curse everybody that don't curse them"—to keep up the distinctions arising out of a former state of things, and only applicable to that state of things, and wholly out of time and place at present. To get up, foster and sustain an opposition party in the state—a party in opposition to the Confederate authorities and their policy. To get up a party whose motto should be, in the language of its chief organ, "no compromise and no concession."—Those at the head of this effort appropriated to themselves and those acting with them the title of "Conservatives," while they stigmatized all others by the epithet of "Destructives." They organized strictly and bitterly as a party with all the means and appliances of the most unscrupulous party warfare.

Now what wonder that this effort, accompanied by constant allusions to old Union men—to past differences—accompanied by sneers at the Confederate authorities and bitter denunciations of the "destructives" for having broken up our government—the words "our government" being always applied to the Lincoln government, what wonder, we say, that this effort should be regarded by the North as affording evidences of a reaction in North Carolina—of a returning Union feeling and a desire for re-construction? Say that the North is mistaken, and we know that she is, still is it not natural that she *should* be so mistaken, and derive all the encouragement from it which it *appears* to present. Is it not evident that she *has* derived encouragement from it, and is it not to be feared that besides this external evil of affording comfort to the enemy, it has produced and is producing the internal evil of creating divisions and dissensions and weakness among ourselves, instead of unity and harmony and strength.

Finding this to be the state of the case—finding the *Standard* and other organs engaged in fomenting this quarrel—in promoting this division—in denouncing all compromise or concession, and finding Col. Vance put forward as the standard-bearer and candidate of this party so got up, we were compelled to oppose Col. Vance and those so pressing him forward, and to sustain Col. Johnston, who is obnoxious to none of these charges—who has labored for union and harmony—who is a good and true man, (no reflection on Col. Vance,) and who, besides, is eminently qualified to make a good Governor.

GENERAL ORDER No. 54, which is to be published to-day in Richmond, will meet the approval of our people so far as it goes, but it comes too late or stops too soon.

It was understood in Richmond, on Saturday, that Butler was included with Pope and others in the exclusion from consideration as a soldier and consequently from any participation in the benefits of the cartel recently agreed upon. This does not appear to be the case. In fact it evidently is not, for the order excluding Pope and others and subjecting them to be treated as hostages, if taken, is avowedly in retaliation for certain orders issued *since* the signing of the cartel of the 22nd ult., providing for the exchange of prisoners, which cartel, the order alleges, would not have been signed by the Confederate States, had it been foreseen that Pope and Steinwehr were about to issue the orders which they have since done. Now, Butler at New Orleans, Grant at Memphis, and Mitchell at Huntsville, had been guilty of all that Pope and his subordinate have threatened and this *before* the 22nd,—and nothing is said about their course interfering with the agreement, *which it did not*. The agreement would not have been made had certain things been known which were not then known to the Confederate government. These things either happened after the arrangement or came to the knowledge of our government after it. The atrocities of Butler, Grant and others could not come under either head, for they were of long standing and of wide notoriety, and yet in the face of them, a cartel is signed and no provision made to correct these abuses and no power retained to check them by retaliation. The order is all right so far as it goes, but it neither justifies the omissions of the cartel nor supplies them.

THE RALEIGH PAPERS, the *State Journal* and *Standard* at least, of last Saturday, have a good deal to say about a certain package which it seems was sent through the Federal lines at Newbern by permission of "Governor" Stanly, but was stopped by Col. Sol. Williams, commanding the Confederate forces in that quarter, as contraband. It came to Col. Williams under a flag of truce, and of course with the knowledge and consent of the Yankee authorities at Newbern. This package was addressed to

"WM. W. HOLDEN,
Raleigh, North Carolina."

And franked or endorsed

WM. MITCHELL, M. C.

Col. Williams sent the package to Governor Clark, having first examined it himself and condemned it. It consisted of a pamphlet entitled "The relations of revolted citizens to the National Government defined, by Anna Ella Carroll." We take it that the *State Journal* gives the drift of the document correctly when it says:

"The gist of it is in a few words: It takes ground for the thorough crushing out of the rebellion; it is against confiscation of Southern property, on the ground that the Constitution of the U. S. guarantees the rights of property to all *citizens*; and the *people* of the South are not in rebellion towards the government of the U. S., but are *kept down and oppressed by the military despotism of the Rebels*, and are therefore not responsible for the rebellion. This is the subject of the document."

The fact of such a package, so directed, being so forwarded, so stopped by Col. Williams, and by him sent to Gov. Clark, became a matter of public notoriety, and of course of public comment not favorable to the person to whom said package was directed.

On the 29th July Mr. Holden addressed a letter to Governor Clark mentioning these reports, and denouncing those who used them as a basis to denounce his fidelity to the South as vile calumniators and scoundrels.

In conclusion he enquired about the whereabouts of the package, and about its contents.

To this letter the Governor replied the same day, giving the facts about the package. Stating that it was in his (Gov. Clark's) possession, and that it would be readily submitted to his (Mr. Holden's) examination.—In fact it was so submitted, as it accompanied Governor Clark's reply to Mr. Holden's note of denunciation and enquiry.

The following note from Mr. Holden closes the correspondence:—

RALEIGH, July 29, 1862.

To Hon. H. T. Clark:

SIR:—Your note, with a package addressed to me and franked by Wm. Mitchell M. C., has been received. It is unnecessary, I trust, for me to say that I know nothing of Wm. Mitchell or Anna Ella Carroll, and that I desire no suggestions from them or others of our enemies, as to my duties as a Southern man.

Please do me the favor and the justice, as a citizen of the State, to return the said package by the first flag of truce, to Newbern, or to the source whence it came.

Very respectfully,
W. W. HOLDEN.

These appear to be about the facts as published in the *State Journal* and *Standard*, although of course different deductions are drawn from these facts. The *Standard* defends itself with a vehemence and at a length which leave upon our mind one of two impressions, and these are—either that it is morbidly and indecorously disposed to seize upon occasion to make capital, or that its withers are not altogether unwrung, and that it needs much defending and bolstering up.—Let us lean to the first view of the case without altogether ignoring the last view, for although the *Standard* is now resorting to every possible electioneering dodge, even its effrontery cannot pretend to conceal the fact that its constant allusions, for a long time past to the "oligarchs," the "secessionists," the "destructives," the "stall-federates," the "precipitators," together with its enveighing against the military despotism of the Confederate authorities, have borne such a remarkable resemblance on the face of them to the pamphlet of Anna Ella Carroll, that really that interesting person might well be excused for wishing to commune with what *she* might deem a kindred spirit.—And she might well have thought that her pamphlet would meet a more courteous reception. We do not say that her sending this pamphlet, or Mitchell's franking it, or Stanly sending it through by a flag of truce implies or indicates any correspondence with the enemy on the part of the *Standard*, for to take that ground would be to enable the enemy to cast a stigma upon any citizen, which God forbid! But the circumstances do show how dangerously near to the line of treason men may be drawn, in expression at least, by factiousness, unrestrained ambition, unbridled passion, or the consuming desire for revenge. Much of Anna Ella Carroll's pamphlet might plead for its excuse sundry diatribes of the *Standard*. She, and others North may have thought these diatribes sincere, when in fact they may have been only poured out "for party purposes."

Returns from Camps.—Influencing the Election.

It may be that a strong vote in the army for one or the other of the candidates for Governor would have a decided influence upon the vote cast by those not in camp; but whatever its influence might be, or whatever advantage Mr. Johnston's friends might expect him to derive from a publication of favorable details and a keeping back of unfavourable ones, we think that truth requires that we should lay before our readers all the details we receive without doctoring, and we have done so. Not a letter has been received containing returns that we have not given, whether favorable or unfavorable. As our letters have been mainly from officers hailing from this section of the State, the returns have partaken of the character of the section, and been favorable to Johnston. A central section of the State will be otherwise, and very much so. The balance will be divided. How it will all come out we don't know. We can only say—Vote for what you think most conducive to the best interests of the State and of the Confederacy. Choose for yourself. We shall vote for Johnston on these grounds.

A FRIEND yesterday brought to our recollection the story of the old man's two sons and the pet sheep.—The old man left his flock to his two sons to be divided fairly and equally between them. Among these sheep was a pet one, a very amusing sheep—a phunny phellow—to which the youngest of the sons was very much attached on account of his amusing ways.—The elder, knowing this, proposed that he should divide the sheep and give his brother his choice, which he did, putting nearly all the mean sheep on one side and among them "Billy" the pet one, thinking that his brother's fondness for "Billy" would make him choose that lot rather than the other and better lot.

The younger brother looked at the two lots—he looked particularly at "Billy" and thus spoke:—'Good-by Billy—your'e a funny fellow, Billy, and I like your capers Billy—but Billy, your'e in awful bad company, and I guess I'll have to give you up." Which he did.

Zeb. Vance, like Billy, is a phunny phellow—he's a popular fellow—it's hard to keep from liking him on account of his amusing qualities. Billy could waggle his tail in a remarkably mirth-provoking manner, and Col. Vance can a tale unfold that would make most folks laugh. But like Billy, Col. Zeb. has got into awful company, and if the people have as much sense as the young man in the story, they will take the same course—they will bid Zeb. a respectful good-by and vote for Johnston, whereby they will promote the real and solid interests of the State.

Daily Journal, 6th.

Wayside Hospital.

A way-side hospital has been fitted up at the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad depot, for the relief of sick and wounded soldiers going through, which has already proved a great relief and blessing to the sick and suffering. Cots have been fitted up, baths arranged, with all the other appliances of cleanliness and comfort, and a proper person engaged to take care of the establishment. We further learn that many—very many of the ladies of Wilmington deserve more than praise for their kind and generous attention to the wants of the soldiers. The physicians of the town have also been prompt in their attendance.

The soldiers say that this is the first point where such provision is found on the whole route from Richmond, and of course it is the more highly appreciated, and indeed its arrangements, and the comforts and accommodations it affords, are highly creditable to the commissioners of town and to the ladies. Who shall say that they are not all, and more, the due of the brave soldier who is suffering from wounds received or sickness contracted in the service of the country.

Firing this Morning.

We learn that wishing to try some guns recently put in position near Confederate Point, Col. Lamb opened fire this morning about dawn on one of the blockaders which was cruising along between two and three miles from shore, and putting a ball through her bow sent her off. She returned with another large steamer, and after engaging our battery for half an hour, they went off ingloriously. The large steamer carried nine guns. We struck her stern. None of their shot reached shore Ours went over them and several took effect.

Daily Journal, 6th.

We see that the Raleigh *Standard* is out with an extra for electioneering purposes, giving the votes of certain regiments now in the field. These votes are no doubt correctly given, but then they are picked for the purpose. They give the Vance regiments and omit the Johnston ones. Well, all sorts of things have been done "for party purposes," and we suppose will be, but even success itself cannot dignify a trick, or make deception blameless.

Upon the whole, the results so far as we have ascertained them, have given us encouragement to look forward to the election of Mr. Johnston, and we believe that by a united and vigorous effort he can be elected handsomely. Rally at the polls to-morrow and rebuke factiousness and partizanship, and political manœuvring for selfish advantage even at the expense of the country.

Riverside Salt.

Yesterday Dr. T. C. Worth showed us a very handsome specimen of Salt made at Riverside, the present eastern terminus of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford R. R., being on the Cape Fear River, some miles above town.

The Dr. is one of a company of gentlemen who have entered upon the making of salt at the above point, the salt water being floated up from the ocean in immense flats or tanks, towed by steamer. The wood, which is the great item, can be got either by river or railroad, and there are no mules or horses required. We will speak of this matter more at length hereafter. It is an enterprise which deserves success, and, we think will secure it.—*Daily Journal, 6th.*

For the Journal.

PETERSBURG, Aug. 4th, 1862.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Your patriotic readers would like, doubtless, to hear of all that transpires in Virginia of military interest, as they have the intelligence to make them conscious that her welfare is the good of their own State—and as a most brilliant artillery raid was projected and successfully consummated upon the south bank of James river, a few days since, against the entire Yankee fleet and army, they shall have a short and meagre sketch of the expedition.

The army of McClellan is encamped upon the north bank of the James river, between the York river county road and Harrison's bay, and opposite Coggin's Point, Jordan's Point, and Ruffin's plantation, distant from Petersburg about twenty miles, in an east by south course. The river at Ruffin's is about three miles wide, caused by the current in its tortuous course, carving out upon the south bank a beautiful bay—and here McClellan has his headquarters, with transports and gunboats intervening between him and our side. He is certainly in the safest place that the nature of the ground affords, which, to him on Thursday night, must have appeared small and extremely warm. At the two points of this bay, Coggin's and Jordan's, the river is narrower, not being over a mile from shore to shore, with the south bank some forty feet higher than the Yankee side, with sugar-loaf hills falling in terraces back upon the public road, distant one mile, presenting, as you see, to the artillerists, a most desirable place for action, as well as for the protection it affords his guns as the abundance of *game*. The discriminating eye of Gen. S. G. French, one of the first artillerists of this or any country, soon discovered the vulnerable points of the enemy and the strong positions for our guns—and led by an ever active mind, proceeded upon Wednesday morning, the 30th of July, from Petersburg with a very large infantry force, (among which was Hall's and Kenan's regiment, and your old friends, the Georgia battalion,) and —— pieces of artillery, to within a few miles of Coggin's Point, expecting upon the same evening to plant batteries, and open fire, but the incessant rain and darkness of the night thwarted the plan, the battery officers not having had time enough to explore the ground themselves, as the General very properly desired to have them do. The troops, therefore, had to remain that night and the next day in the rain, without tents, anxious though to join action with the enemy, and nothing but a fiery patriotism could have kept them in spirits for fifty-nine hours under a heavy shower bath. Thursday was occupied in making a vigilant reconnoissance, and just at sun setting Gen'l French gave orders for the —— —— pieces of Artillery to begin their march and take positions as indicated in previous orders; and truly was it a magnificent sight. The infantry skirting the woods for miles along the road, (which runs parallel with the river) obscured even from the view of the enemy's balloon which flies over McClellan's headquarters! Not the sound of a voice to be heard, but all breathing forth a desire to participate in that most hazardous and critical of all movements—a night attack—which they, the Artillery, marching forward with firm and steady pace to engage in, was a sight to stir the soul of veteran soldiers. After most laborious marching, the guns were placed in position, —— at Coggins' point and Ruffin's house, (Long Tom, of Potomac notoriety, being amongst them) and —— —— lower down the river at Majcock's, under command of Col. Brown; and at 12 o'clock on Thursday night, while McClellan's army was asleep, unconscious of the danger around them, the watch lights of an hundred and fifty steamers and transports, pointing calmly but surely the place for destruction, under a dark and lowering sky, the signal gun boomed across the water and over the hills, and in an instant the South bank of the James was fringed with fire, lighting the space that gloom had just pervaded; in a few seconds more, near one hundred shell burst in the midst of that insane and ruthless horde, surrounded by their shipping, exposing to view the fleet and army, now in wild consternation.—Apart from the military and moral effect, it presented one of the handsomest pyrotechnic exhibitions that man ever witnessed. The firing continued for fifteen minutes, when the gun-boats of the enemy opened upon our batteries, literally enveloping the river and banks in one sheet of flame, and for one hour did our brave men hurl the missiles of death at the insolent foe, making their encampment ring with screams and their transports crack like reeds in consuming fire—then the order to "cease firing" was given and return to the main body of the army; for, had the guns remained in position longer, the infantry which was to support them would have been exposed to the fire of the enemy during the day in our march along the road for ten miles.

It would seem now, that all had been accomplished successfully, but not so, the most difficult operation for the commanding officer remains to be done, and most gallantly and skillfully it was done, making his loss to Wilmington felt most seriously. That large infantry force, and near an hundred guns, with two thousand horses were to be removed in safety over narrow and heavy roads, in a dark night, and under the iron hail of the enemy. Was it done? Let one man killed and two wounded, be the answer.

The damage done to the enemy we will never know, unless some honest letter writer should disclose the facts, which is not probable, with their system of espionage; but if we can judge of the injury, from their *venomous* conduct since, it must have been great. We do know that their transports steamed down the river about the break of day, and the chief who had ships by thousands and men in nations,

He counted them at close of day,
And when the sun rose, where were they?

FRIEND.

For the Journal.

"*Cum illa ita sint, Patres Conscripti.*"

Messrs. Editors: To many of us who are private soldiers in the Confederate service, who have not the opportunity of becoming fully acquainted with the affairs of Government, it is a matter of difficulty to understand the *modus operandi* of some of our official dignitaries in regard to the Conscription Law. And we would like to inquire as politely and respectfully as we are capable of, has that law been carried out *in toto* according to the original design? or has it been mutilated, rescinded and overruled, until some of its provisions, at least, have become a *caput mortuum* or a nullity? We think it requires no argument to prove that the latter has taken place, and while some of the provisions of that law have been strictly enforced with regard to bringing men into the service, other provisions, equally clear and authoritative, have been ignored or nullified.

We were at first induced to believe that all soldiers in the service under 18 and over 35 years of age, would be discharged; but subsequently a different construction appears, and the 12 months volunteers only are to receive that benefit under certain provisions until the 16th of July, when they were to be discharged unconditionally, and General Orders were issued to that effect. But time rolls on, the 16th July appears, and applications are made for discharge; but we are told that we can *not* be discharged. Why? Because there are orders to the contrary. When, or why? They are not now to hand, but will be forthcoming, we understand.

Well, this explanation, if not entirely satisfactory, was an *argumentum ad captandum*, and put a stop to further inquiries, and all became silent on the subject; but in about 10 days afterward the veritable order No. 46 appears, or at least is published, whether a *bona fide* document or not, and all are to remain in service until 90 days after the original term of enlistment. Now, with all due deference to those in authority, we think this, to say the least of it, a strange proceeding—litterally and emphatically an *ex post facto* law, which is unconstitutional, and therefore equivalent to *no* law.

But again: we cannot understand why it is that we are still held in service while others, in other districts and States are discharged. If the law was intended for a general one, it should have had a general application.

"*Fiat justitia ruat coelum*"—let justice be done by all means; that is all we ask—not for sympathy on account of age.

If need be, we will remain in service until the struggle is past and Independence won, and share the fate of the rest of our fellow-soldiers, taking for our motto,

"*Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori.*"

CAIUS.

District of the Cape Fear, Aug. 4th, 1862.

From the New York Times, July 28.

The New Muster of Troops—What Shall be Done?

It is a month since President Lincoln issued his proclamation calling for a fresh muster of three hundred thousand men. What proportion of that force is now under arms? Is there a half of it? Is there a single hundred thousand? Is there fifty thousand the whole country over? What proportion of it has been sent forward to reinforce the army of General McClellan?—Has there been twenty-five thousand men? Has there been ten thousand? We do not doubt that since the battles of last month, General McClellan has been strengthened by more than ten thousand new soldiers; for a great part of our forces in both of the Carolinas, under Generals Burnside and Hunter, has left those States and come forward to reinforce him; and detachments have also been sent him from other columns of our army. But of the new levy of volunteers, we fear that he has not yet seen, nor is likely for some time to see, the faces of half a dozen regiments.

To come at once close home, we would ask, what has this great State of New York, with a free population of close upon four millions of souls, yet done? Have we, after the lapse of a month, sent forward our first regiment? When, at the present rate of recruiting, shall we have twenty th

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

RICHMOND, VA., Aug. 4th, 1862.

The following letter from the President to General Lee, is published this morning:

RICHMOND, VA., July 31st, 1862.

SIR:—On the 22d of this month a cartel for a general exchange of prisoners of war was signed between Maj. Gen. D. H. Hill, in behalf of the Confederate States, and Major General John A. Dix, in behalf of the United States.

By the terms of that cartel it is stipulated that all prisoners of war hereafter taken shall be discharged on parole until exchanged. Scarcely had that cartel been signed, when the military authorities of the United States commenced a practice changing the character of the war from such as becomes civilized nations into a campaign of indiscriminate robbery and murder.

The General Order issued by the Secretary of War of the United States, in the city of Washington, on the very day that the cartel was signed in Virginia, directs the military commanders of the United States to take the private property of our people for the convenience and use of their armies, without compensation.

The General Order issued by Major General Pope, on the 23rd July, the day after the signing of the cartel, directs the murder of our peaceful inhabitants as spies, if found quietly tilling their farms in his rear, even outside of his lines; and one of his Brigadier Generals, Steinwehr, has seized upon innocent and peaceful inhabitants, to be held as hostages, to the end that they may be murdered in cold blood, if any of his soldiers are killed by some unknown persons whom he designates as bushwhackers.

Under this state of facts, this government has issued the enclosed general order, recognizing General Pope and his commissioned officers to be in the position which they have chosen for themselves, that of robbers and of murderers, and not that of public enemies, entitled, if captured, to be considered as prisoners of war.

We find ourselves driven by our enemies, by steady progress, towards a practice which we abhor, and which we are vainly struggling to avoid.

Some of the military authorities of the United States seem to suppose that better success will attend a savage war, in which no quarter is to be given, no age or sex to be spared, than had hitherto been secured by such hostilities as are alone recognized to be lawful by civilized men in modern times. For the present we renounce our right of retaliation on the innocent, and shall continue to treat the private enlisted soldiers of General Pope's army as prisoners of war: but if, after notice to the government at Washington, of our confining repressive measures to the punishment only of the commissioned officers, who are willing participants in these crimes, these savage practices are continued, we shall reluctantly be forced to the last resort of accepting the war on the terms chosen by our foes, until the outraged voice of a common humanity forces a respect for the recognized rules of war.

While these facts would justify our refusal to execute the generous cartel by which we have consented to liberate an excess of thousands of prisoners held by us beyond the number held by the enemy, a sacred regard to plighted faith, shrinking from the mere semblance of breaking a promise, prevents our resort to this extremity. Nor do we desire to extend to any other forces of the enemy the punishment merited alone by General Pope and such commissioned officers as choose to participate in the execution of his infamous orders.

You are therefore instructed to communicate to the Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United States, the contents of this letter, and a copy of the enclosed General Order, to the end that he may be notified of our intention not to consider any officers hereafter captured from Gen. Pope's army as prisoners of war.

Very respectfully,
Yours, &c.,
(Signed) JEFFERSON DAVIS.
To Gen. R. E. LEE, Commanding, &c.

IMPORTANT ORDER—RETALIATION.

RICHMOND, VA, Aug. 2, 1862.

Important General Orders No. 54 from the Adj't and Inspector General's Office, will be published Monday. The first article states that the following orders are published for information and observance of all concerned. The next five articles are in form of a preamble. The second recites the order issued by the Secretary of War of the U. States, directing military commanders of that Government to seize and use property, real or personal, belonging to the inhabitants of this Confederacy, and states that no provision is made for any compensation to the owners of private property thus seized.

The third article quotes Gen. Pope's recent order for the arrest of all disloyal male citizens, who are to be required to take the oath of allegiance or be conducted beyond the lines, etc.

The fourth article recites the order of Brig. Gen. Steinwehr, for the arrest of five of the most prominent citizens of Page county, Va., to be held as hostages, and suffer death in the event of any of the soldiers of said Steinwehr being shot by "bushwhackers," by which terms are meant the citizens of this Confederacy who have taken up arms to defend their homes and families.

The other three articles are as follows:

Fifth. And whereas, it results from the above orders, that some of the military authorities of the United States, not content with the unjust and aggressive warfare hitherto waged with savage cruelty against an unoffending people, and exasperated by the failure of their efforts to subjugate them, have now determined to violate all the rules and usages of war, and to convert hostilities hitherto waged against armed forces into a campaign of robbery and murder against unarmed citizens and peaceful tillers of the soil.

Sixth. *And whereas*, This Government, bound by the highest obligations of duty to its citizens, is thus driven to the necessity of adopting such just measures of retribution and retaliation as shall seem adequate to repress and punish these barbarities; and whereas the orders above recited have only been published and made known to this Government since the signature of a Cartel for the exchange of prisoners of war, which Cartel, in so far as it provides for an exchange of prisoners hereafter captured, would never have been signed or agreed to by this Government, if the intention to change the war into a system of indiscriminate murder and robbery had been made known to it; and whereas, a just regard to humanity forbids that the repression of crime which this Government is thus compelled to enforce, should be unnecessarily extended to retaliation on the enlisted men in the army of the United States, who may be unwilling instruments of the savage cruelty of their commanders, so long as there is a hope that excesses of the enemy may be checked or prevented by retribution on commissioned officers who have the power to avoid this guilty action by refusing service under a Government which seeks their aid in the perpetration of such infamous barbarities.

Seventh. *Therefore be it ordered*, That Major General Pope, Brigadier General Steinwehr, and all commissioned officers serving under their respective commands, be, and they are hereby expressly and specially declared to be not entitled to be considered as soldiers, and therefore not entitled to the benefit of the cartel for the parole of future prisoners of war.

Ordered further, That in the event of the capture of Major General Pope, or Brigadier General Steinwehr, or of any commissioned officer serving under them, the captive so taken shall be held in close confinement, so long as the orders aforesaid shall continue in force and unrepealed by the competent military authorities of the United States; and that in the event of the murder of any unarmed citizen or inhabitant of this Confederacy, by virtue or under pretext of any of the orders hereinbefore recited, whether with or without trial, whether under pretense of such citizen being a spy or hostage, or any other pretense, it shall be the duty of the commanding General of the forces of this Confederacy to cause immediately to be *hung*, out of the commissioned officers, prisoners as aforesaid, a number equal to the number of our own citizens thus murdered by the enemy.

(Signed) S. COOPER,
Adj't and Inspector General.

SKIRMISH ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF JAMES RIVER.

RICHMOND, VA., Aug. 3d, 1862.

The enemy landed a large force at two points on the South side of James river, on Saturday night, variously estimated at from six to ten thousand, comprising infantry, artillery and cavalry.

A brisk skirmish took place to-day at Cox's Mill Creek, Prince George County, between fifty of the 13th Virginia Cavalry and eighty of the Federal Cavalry. Our loss was one killed, three wounded and two missing.

The Federal Cavalry were at Garysville at one o'clock to-day.

CAVALRY SKIRMISH ABOVE GORDONSVILLE, VA.—FROM THE NORTH, &c.

RICHMOND, VA., Aug. 4th, 1862.

Eight hundred Yankee Cavalry attacked two hundred of Gen. Robertson's cavalry on yesterday morning, one mile this side of Orange Court House. The Confederates charged the enemy and drove them back to the village, where a brisk skirmish took place. Another party of Yankees appearing on their flank, the Confederates fell back towards Gordonsville, bringing off nine prisoners. The Yankee loss was ten killed and a number wounded. Five Confederates were wounded, and several missing.

Northern dates to the 30th July have been received.

The steamer Reliance, from Georgia, bound to Nassau, with a cargo of cotton, has been captured by the Yankees

The office of the St. Croix Herald, published at St. Stephen, New Brunswick, has been destroyed by a mob for supporting the Union cause.

Andy Johnson has sent the Revs. Elliott, Ford and Baldwin, to the Indiana Penitentiary.

Gold is quoted North at 116.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST—FEDERALS ADVANCING ON HOLLY SPRINGS—GEN. RUGGLES AND BUTLER.

MOBILE, ALA., Aug. 1st, 1862.

A special dispatch to the Advertiser and Register, dated Jackson, Miss., July 31st, says that passengers report that Gen. Villipigue has advanced and occupied LaGrange, Tennessee, but subsequently retired back to Abbeville.

The Federals were advancing on Holly Springs, and were expected to occupy that place to-day.

Gen. Ruggles addressed a stringent remonstrance to Butler relative to two partizan rangers who, it was said, Butler threatened to hang. Ruggles threatened retaliation, when Butler replied that one had been paroled and the other would be.

NORTHERN NEWS—GUERRILLAS IN KENTUCKY—FOREIGNERS CLAIMING BRITISH PROTECTION IN ST. LOUIS—SUCCESSFUL SKIRMISH IN NORTH ALABAMA.

MOBILE, ALA., Aug. 2d, 1862.

A special dispatch to the Advertiser and Register, dated Tupelo, Miss., August 1st, says:

The Cincinnati Commercial, of July 26th, has been received here.

Washington dispatches of July 25th say that official information from Rappahannock county confirms the report of Jackson being at Louisa Court House, near Gordonsville, with 24,000 men, and Ewell at Gordonsville with 30,000 men It is their evident intention to break the Federal lines, and threaten Washington, and thus draw off the Federal forces from Richmond. Stonewall's full force is estimated at 60,000 men, and advancing.

Pope is occupying Madison county.

Raids are to be instituted by the Yankees.

The renegades on the Rappahannock are alarmed, and stop in boats to prevent surprise.

Lincoln has commissioned Jim Lane, of Kansas, to raise a brigade of negroes.

Pope issues an order refusing to protect private property; and no soldier hereafter will be allowed to guard it.

The Governor of Pennsylvania accepts nine months volunteers.

It is understood that the Confederates will hang Major General McCall unless Butler is given up.

Louisville dates to July 25th say that some Yankee Colonels and Lieutenants were killed by the guerrillas in Webster county, Ky.

A Yankee expedition was sent to defeat the guerrillas, who were threatening Paris county, instead of Bourbon county.

Rebel guerrillas were organizing in all the Kentucky border counties.

St. Louis dates of July 24th, say that hundreds of foreigners, mostly Irish, had claimed the British Consul's protection from a draft. Great excitement was occasioned in consequence, and the Yankees mobbed them; and the Provost Guard was called upon to suppress the riot.

Col. Clarkson and 70 privates, Confederate prisoners, were captured in Missouri.

Gen. Armstrong officially reports another successful skirmish. 120 of his command, under Lieut. Col. Kelley, attacked four companies of Federal cavalry near Jonesboro', Ala., on the 26th ult., and routed them. The enemy left 9 dead on the field and 5 wounded. Our forces also took 16 prisoners. Our loss was 1 killed.

The enemy on the North side of the Tennessee river are reported to be retreating towards Nashville.

MORGAN'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

MOBILE, Aug. 2d, 1862,

A special dispatch to the Advertiser and Register, dated Knoxville, Tenn., July 31st, says that Morgan's official report of his expedition into Kentucky states that he captured twenty towns, twelve hundred prisoners, and destroyed property valued at three millions of dollars. Among the spoils he took from the enemy were twenty thousand stand of arms, and large numbers of mules and horses.

Col. George St. Leger Greenfelt, of the British army, greatly distinguished himself in the expedition, by charging in front on several occasions. He was slightly wounded.

LATER FROM NASSAU—THE STEAMERS KATE AND HERALD—A YANKEE STEAMER FIRES INTO THE HERALD.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 2d, 1862.

News from Nassau to July 30th has been received here.

The steamships Kate and Herald had arrived at Nassau from the Confederate coast.

The Herald was attacked off Nassau by a Yankee war steamer, which fired a whole broadside into her, but the aim of the Yankees being too high, the Herald escaped into port with only one shot through her hull.

AN ADVANCE EXPECTED ON TUPELO—CURTIS ADVANCING ON GEN. HINDMAN.

MOBILE, Aug. 3d, 1862.

A special dispatch to the Advertiser and Register, dated Tupelo, Miss., Aug. 2d, says that the enemy in our front are repairing the roads and bridges, and extending their pickets. It is believed that they intend a demonstration.

Official information has been received that Curtis has been reinforced, and is advancing on Hindman, who has a large force.

LATEST NORTHERN NEWS.

PETERSBURG, VA., Aug. 3d, 1862.

The Express has New York and Philadelphia dates to the 28th and 29th July.

The Inquirer's Fortress Monroe correspondent has been credibly informed that large rebel forces are now concentrating on the line of James river, above the junction of Appomattox and James rivers, supposed to number between fifty and seventy thousand, and that Stonewall Jackson is in command.

On the night of the 24th July, a company of rebel Cavalry dashed down on Gloucester Point, opposite Yorktown, carried off a large lot of contrabands, forced into the rebel army all of the male inhabitants, then set fire to a lot of ship timber, and taking with them their trophies departed.

Similar depredations to the above were committed in the vicinity of Williamsburg.

On the night of the 25th the rebels made incursions into the lines of McClellan, and carried off a large number of army beeves.

Two thousand contrabands, on their way to McClellan, passed Old Point on the 26th.

Jeff Davis' mail carrier, running to Norfolk, was caught on Friday, with two thousand letters.

Fifteen or twenty rebels, captured near Suffolk, have reached Fortress Monroe.

Gen. Pope took the field last Monday.

There has been a large number of deserters from Pope's army—among them between forty and fifty of the 105th New York—within the past week.

On the 25th, four guerrillas fired upon and wounded two Federals near Warrenton. Capt. Williams, of the Michigan cavalry, went out and brought in eight unoffending Virginians, who are to be held responsible.

Within three days past, General Hatch has crossed Swift Run Gap to McGahaytown. The people of Culpepper, Orange and Madison, were thunderstruck at the recent sudden appearance of the Union forces under Hatch.

CAIRO, July 26th.—A steamer from the Tennessee river brings news of the rebel raid at Florence, Alabama, on Tuesday. They entered the city, burned warehouses filled with Yankee commissary and quartermaster stores and all the cotton in the vicinity; seized the Yankee steamer Celonna, used for conveying army supplies over the shoals; took all the money belonging to the boat and passengers, and burnt the boat. The property destroyed is reported to have been immensely valuable. A small detachment of Mitchell's army was captured.

The rebels then proceeded down the Tennessee river to Chickasaw, Waterloo, and the vicinity of Eastport; and burned all the warehouses containing cotton.

Another band of forty rebels attacked a wagon near Pittsburg Landing, and captured sixty wagons filled with government stores.

NEW ALBANY, July 27th.—The Ledger says that the rebels have congregated in considerable force at Hawesville, Kentucky, and boldly and defiantly insulted the Union citizens.

Passengers from Henderson say that the guerillas have appeared in strong force opposite Mound City. It is feared that they would attempt to burn the Union gun-boats building there.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 27th.—The 10th Ohio regiment, guarding the Memphis and Charleston Railroad between Decatur and Courtland, were attacked yesterday by a large force of guerillas. Thirty or forty of the regiment were killed, and the road considerably damaged.

A large rebel force is reported near Tuscumbia.

Forrest is reported at Carthage, with the object of making a descent on the Louisville Railroad.

NEW YORK, July 28th.—News from Fortress Monroe today, says that that ubiquitous rebel, Stonewall Jackson, demonstrating down the left bank of James river, made some stir, and the nervous were greatly uneasy. A later telegram, announcing the arrival of Porter's mortar fleet, intended for Fort Darling, made all right again.

Cotton is dull, with trifling sales at 43 a 44 cents for middling uplands. Exchange 129 a 129½. Gold is lower, opening at 117¼ a 117⅜, and closing at 116¼ a 116⅜. Government stocks are lower.

The Federal losses in the Western Department, by official count, since the war commenced, are given in the New York Tribune at 65,500.

YANKEE GUN-BOAT AGROUND—LATES FROM EUROPE—THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY IN THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT, &c.

RICHMOND, VA., Aug. 4th, 1862.

A Yankee gun-boat got aground in the mouth of the Appomattox river, near City Point, on Sunday. The Confederate batteries were firing at her in the afternoon, with what result has not yet been ascertained.

Northern dates to the 31st ult. have been received. The most important news is from Europe, brought by the Australasian, which Steamer left Liverpool on the 19th July.

An important discussion took place in Parliament on Mr. Lindsay's motion to offer mediation and recognize the Southern Confederacy. After a lengthy debate Mr. Lindsay's motion was withdrawn.

Lord Palmerston made a remarkable speech on the occasion, appealing to the House to leave the matter in the hands of the government.

The Paris correspondent of the London Herald again asserts that Napoleon is about to offer the mediation of France to America, and says that the drift of public opinion is in favor of such a course.

The New York stock market was strong on the 29th.—Government stock was 1 to 1½ per cent. higher. Gold was lower, and selling at 114¾. Exchange 126. Money very abundant at 4 per cent.

IMPORTANT FROM THE NORTH, IF TRUE—SEWARD RESIGNED—THE GOVERNORS OF PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO AND CONNECTICUT REFUSE TO SEND MORE TROOPS—VALLANDIGHAM STUMPING OHIO, &c.

LYNCHBURG, VA., Aug. 4th, 1862.

The following special dispatch was received by the Republican this morning:

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA., Aug. 4th.—The National Intelligencer and Baltimore Sun of a late date have been received in Staunton. They announce the resignation of Secretary Seward, and state that the Governors of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Connecticut refuse to send more men in the field.

The National Intelligencer accuses Seward of having been engaged for the last sixty days, through England, to bring about an armistice.

Vallandigham is stumping Ohio against the war and the Administration, and is addressing immense audiences with great favor and applause.

NEGROES SHOT BY THE YANKEES IN MEMPHIS.

MOBILE, ALA., Aug. 4th, 1862.

A special dispatch to the Advertiser and Register, dated Jackson, Miss., Aug. 3d, says that passengers from Memphis report that an emeute had broken out between the Yankees and the negroes working on the fortifications, and that the Yankees shot a number of the negroes.

McMINNVILLE OCCUPIED BY THE YANKEES—THE TROOPS TURNED LOOSE UPON THE TOWN.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., Aug. 4th, 1862.

McMinnville, Tenn., was occupied by about seven thousand Federal troops on last Saturday—probably Gen. Bull Nelson's division.

A detachment of Gen. Forrest's cavalry was in the place on Friday, but they were smart enough to evade capture.

A man who ran their lines from McMinnville states that he heard the shrieks of women from almost every house in the town, and he thinks that the Yankee command must have been turned loose at will, to pillage and outrage. The shrieks were agonizing.

LATE NORTHERN NEWS.

PETERSBURG, VA., Aug. 5, 1862.

New York dates to Aug. 2d have been received here.

A dispatch from Headquarters Army of the Potomac, dated August 1st, says that at twelve o'clock last night the rebels opened fire from the opposite side of the river, with two batteries of light artillery. Their fire was principally directed at the mail boats, landing at the headquarters of Col. Ingall's, and the shipping and encampment at Westover.

The rebel pieces were handled well, and were fired with great rapidity. Four men were killed and five or six wounded; and several horses killed. The rebels had it all their own way for some time, as our troops did not anticipate an attack, but the 32-pounders stationed at Col. Ingall's headquarters soon silenced their guns. After they opened, a few of our vessels were struck, but no serious damage was sustained by any, with this exception. Nothing occurred worth mentioning.

Seven of Porter's mortar fleet reached Fortress Monroe on the morning of the 1st inst. Five more are hourly expected. The officers and crew of all the vessels think that they are to reduce Fort Darling; and intimate a great willingness to undertake the job. Firey times, (says this Yankee correspondent,) may be looked for in that direction soon.

A large number of Confederate prisoners from Fort Delaware have arrived at Old Point.

A dispatch from Washington, August 1st, says that we are in expectation here of important news from several quarters. Vicksburg is to be taken; a fight will soon take place in Northern Georgia or East Tennessee; and that Pope's army will soon engage the enemy, now that the mortar boats have arrived. Stirring work is also looked for from James river.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 1.—The war meeting held here last night was an immense affair. Speaking from three stands, music, fire-works, and bell ringing enlivened the occasion. Resolutions to sustain the government in the prosecution of the war, and the confiscation of traitors' property everywhere, were unanimously adopted.

The New York World says, editorially, it is now certain that an order will be issued for a draft in such States or sections of States as will not supply their quotas of men before the middle of August.

Gold in New York is quoted at 115½. Exchange dull at 124½ a 126.

There is not a syllable about Seward's resignation, nor one word of Ohio, Pennsylvania and Connecticut refusing to send soldiers. On the contrary, a big meeting has been held at Cincinnati for the prosecution of the war.

Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, is stumping the State for private subscriptions of bounty money. In Philadelphia it already reaches $171,000, and Connecticut is as certain for her quota of men as she is for her usual onion crop.

SKIRMISH BELOW MALVERN HILL.

RICHMOND, VA., Aug. 5th, 1862.

A sharp skirmish took place this morning below Malvern Hill. The report is that a body of Yankees attempted to occupy a position near Curl's Neck, on the James river, but were attacked by a portion of Cobb's Legion and driven back to their entrenchments.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST—BATON ROUGE RETAKEN, &c., &c.

MOBILE, Aug. 6th, 1862.

A dispatch from Grenada, Miss., Aug. 4th, says that the enemy is reported to be advancing on Sinatobia in three columns from Memphis, with a force estimated at from fifteen hundred to two thousand strong. Reinforcements are being sent from this place to Col. Jackson.

Curtis cavalry (Federal) attacked a provision train en route to Gen. Parsons, near Austin, Miss., a few days ago, but were repulsed with considerable loss.

A Cairo dispatch, of the 28th July, says that the rebels made a dash at Humboldt on yesterday, and that our cavalry fled without firing a gun. The rebel cavalry attacked our infantry, and killed fifteen, took some prisoners, and got possession of the town.

Gov. Magoffin has called a meeting of the Kentucky Legislature on the 14th August, to provide for the peace of the Commonwealth and the safety of the State institutions against the action of the Federal Congress.

Col. Logan (Federal) hung Mr. Whipple, a wealthy and influential citizen of Jackson, Tenn., on the 29th ult., for piloting the Confederate Partizans to a bridge which they burned. Logan also burnt the houses of several sympathizers.

Dr. Leftwich, a Yankee cotton buyer, captured by guerrillas near Brownsville last week, with 25,000 dollars in specie, has arrived here.

Prisoners taken yesterday report from below that the Yankees have evacuated Baton Rouge, and that General Breckenridge is in possession of the city.

A special dispatch to the Advertiser and Register, dated Jackson, Miss., Aug 5, states that Gen. Breckinridge this morning attacked Baton Rouge, driving the Federals from their position, and for one hour the musketry firing was very heavy. There was also heavy firing from the direction of the river, which may have been the guns of the Arkansas, as she was to have co-operated. The Federals were driven through the city to the river bank.

ARRIVAL OF EXCHANGED PRISONERS.

RICHMOND, VA., Aug. 6th, 1862.

Generals Buckner, Tilghman and Mackall, Commodore Barron, Lieut. Gen. Kenson and other officers, and a large number of privates, have arrived in this city. General Pettigrew has also arrived within our lines and will reach the city to-day.

THIRTY DOLLARS

WILL BE PAID for the apprehension and delivery to me of FREDERICK RAGE of my Company, who left his Regiment without permission on the night of the 31st of July, 1862. A. B. WALKER, Captain
Aug. 1, 1862.—275-1t—30-1t* Co F, 61st Regt. N. C. T.

A List of Capt. A. Mallett's Company of Partizan Rangers.

A. Mallette, Captain.
R. M. McIntire, 1st Lieutenant.
J. H. Blackworth, 2d " "
Jesse Wilder, 3d " "
T. O. James, Quartermaster and Commissary Sg't.
Jos. G. Wright, Orderly Sergeant.
W. H. L. Beaky, 2d " "
Edw'd. Everett, 3d " "
P. H. Hand, 4th " "
Henry A. Rhodes, 1st Corporal.
Hardy B. Rhodes, 2d " "
Wm. B. T. Costin, 3d " "
Napoleon B. Ivy, 4th " "

PRIVATES:

Peter Atkinson, Alex. S. Ashe, J. M. Anderson, A. C. Bachmann, Wm. Blanks, R. N Bladworth, G. W. Bruce, R. W. Burton, Henry Blake, Wright Blake, G. W. Burton, J. D. Bowden, Alex. W. Bannerman, R. A. Corbett, Ceyhun Casteen, T. H. Carter, Thos. Churchill, J. J. Chadwick, W. E. Canady, Hill Carter, J. W. Cowan, W. T. Daniels, Jas. H. Daniels, Isaac Deal, G. F. Dempsey, M. English, S. H. Edens, T. H. Edens, C. W. Futch A. Garrason, Nathan Hall, C. M. D. Humphrey, J. P. Hill, W. J. Halt, W. J. Harvey, M. L. Hanely, J. Q. Henderson, A. J. Hill, jr., L. G. Henderson, J. E. Hollis, L. T. Horn, Owen Hanchy, Kader Ivy, Jackson Jenkins, Jas S. Knight, Richard Love, L. Leonard, J. N. Lanier, E. Lanier, John H. Lee, L. C. McIntire, E. C. McLendon, W. T. Mitchell, Jesse Mills, Willeughby Moore, Alonzo Mett, L. B. Mashburn, J. W. Meeks, L. M. Morgan, J. C. Ormsby, Isaac S. Padgett, J. H. Padgett, Benj. Padgett, Robt. Padgett, D. W. Pierce, W. L. Rogers, J. W. Rogers, R. S. Richardson, Thos. Simpson, W. J. Sanders, Silas Sneeden, —— Swartz, Thos. Smith, O. R. Savage, Jacob Stoaks, M. M. Sikes, J. T. Westbrook, J. M. Westbrook, H. D. Walker, G. W. Walker, W. C. Wall, R. T. Williams, J. B. Wells.

THE POSITION OF SECRETARY SEWARD.—A definition of the position of Secretary Seward, evidently authoritative, is published in Saturday's "National Intelligencer," from which it appears he is content, as he hitherto has been, to remain where he is, so long as the war continues, and so long as the chosen Chief Magistrate of the country requires it, though his advice should be overruled, which happens very rarely, and then in cases which his own judgment better informed approves. At the same time he would not, if he could, for any reason prolong his stay in the place he now holds one hour beyond the time when the President shall think it wise to relieve him, and when he shall retire from it, it will be with the determination he has more than once heretofore expressed, under no circumstances whatever to be a place-holder in the service of his country, even although, as he most confidently expects, it shall emerge in its full strength and greatness from its present troubles.

Butler's Latest Order.

The following is the revised order of an old story. How does it read:

NOTICE.
HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, May 15th, 1862.

General Order, No. 28.

As the officers and soldiers of the United States have been subject to repeated insults, from the women calling themselves ladies of New Orleans, in return for the most scrupulous non-interference and courtesy on our part, it is ordered that, hereafter when any female shall by word, gesture or movement, insult or show contempt for any officer or soldier of the United States, she shall be PASSED BY UNHEEDED AND AS UNWORTHY OF NOTICE!

By order of
Maj Gen BUTLER.

FATAL AFFRAY.—An unfortunate occurrence took place yesterday, near the depot in this city, by which two men lost their lives. One was named Willoughby Davis, a member of company A; and the other a conscript substitute, named James Robinson, formerly renowned as the greatest bareback circus rider in the world. The origin of the difficulty we were unable to learn, and, as there are many conflicting statements, we refrain from entering into particulars. Davis was stabbed across the stomach, his bowels falling out; and Robinson shot, from the effects of which he died before reaching the hospital. It is a long time, if ever, such an awful tragedy was enacted within the peaceful precincts of the city of Raleigh, and we trust we may never have to record another.

Raleigh Telegraph 2nd, inst.

We are requested to correct the arrangements as to the Circuits, &c. Judge Bailey will ride the Wilmington, Judge Howard the Salisbury Circuit.

State Journal.

Important from Kinston—The Yankees again advancing by land and water.

GOLDSBORO', August 3.

A special dispatch from Goldsboro', dated yesterday (Sunday), states that dispatches had been received from Kinston announcing that the enemy were advancing their land forces in two columns by the Trent and Dover roads, and their gunboats by the Neuse river, the latter shelling the woods as they advance.

The river is quite high from the late rains.

The firing of the boats was distinctly heard at our camps near Kinston.

Colonel Solomon Williams, acting Brigadier-General, had moved down to meet the Yankees, and will give them a warm reception at Kinston.

A FEMALE SHARP-SHOOTER.—A handsome youth, apparently some twenty years of age, dressed in neat artillery uniform, endeavored, on Saturday, to become a member of Company E, Palmetto Sharp-shooters, Capt. Conkling; but an unfortunate fact connected with the military status of the dashing lad, coming to light, "he" was destined to disappointment. The necessary medical examination of the lungs developed the fact that the bosom was entirely too full for a man, and the enthusiastic applicant was put under arrest, and sent to Castle Goodwin, where it was immediately ascertained that "Mrs. Margaret Underwood," who had but recently been discharged from that prison on parole, was the identical "young man," rigged up as a soldier. It seems that she had come into our lines from Washington, and being suspected as a spy was placed in durance. After her parole she fell in love with a young sharpshooter, and endeavored by the above means to accompany him to the wars. She was retained in custody.

Richmond Examiner.

ELECTION NOTICES.

FOR GOVERNOR,

COL. WM. JOHNSTON,

OF MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

ELECTION SEVENTH OF AUGUST.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

FOR THE SENATE,
ELI W. HALL,

FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,
JUDGE S. J. PERSON.
DR. JOHN R. HAWES. 270-te

WE are authorized to announce the name of J. P. FULLER as a candidate to represent the County of Robeson in the next Legislature in the House of Commons.

MANY FRIENDS.

July 26th, 1862. 270&49-te

NOTICE.

BY request of my friends, both in Duplin and in camp, I have consented to become a candidate to represent Duplin county in the coming Legislature, in the House of Commons. If I am so fortunate as to be elected, I shall do all in my power to advance the interest of my county and the interest of my State. L. W. HODGES.

Warsaw, July 12th, 1862. 259&47-te*

SMITHVILLE, June 30th, 1862.

TO THE VOTERS OF DUPLIN COUNTY, N. C.

FELLOW-CITIZENS AND SOLDIERS:—In obedience to the confidence which I have heretofore had, I do not feel at liberty to withdraw myself from your services; and should you in your wisdom cast a majority of your votes for me, and again make me your Representative, I shall, God sustaining me, endeavor to serve you in such a way as will be acceptable to my county and countrymen. In conclusion, allow me to return you collectively and individually, whether at home or in the tented field, my heartfelt thanks for the liberal support you gave me two years ago.

July 2, 1862—45&261-te. JAMES G. BRANCH.

At the solicitation of many friends, ALEXANDER S. KEMP has consented to become a candidate to represent the District of Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus, in the next Senate of the Legislature of North Carolina.

MANY VOTERS.

July 23, 1862. 267&48-te

We are requested to announce Mr. JAMES I. McDUGALD, as a candidate to represent the county of Bladen in the next House of Commons of the Legislature of North Carolina.

We are also requested to state, that Mr. McDugald has issued a Circular, which will explain his position on the questions of the day.

July 23d, 1862. 267&48-te*

WE are authorized to announce THOS. H. McNEILL, Esq., as a candidate to represent Sampson county in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly of North Carolina.

July 19, 1862. 266-te

BY REQUEST OF FRIENDS I offer myself as a candidate to represent this District in the next Legislature. Should you honor me with an election, I can only promise to make you an independent, careful and faithful representative, on all occasions to be found in my place, and to be carefully and faithfully guarding your interest and the interest of the District. To the soldiers of this District who are away from your homes, who have gone forth to give your best heart's blood to maintain our independence, and protect our homes; to you I promise, whatever will tend to your comfort, happiness or interest shall receive my whole attention, and if by my votes your condition can be bettered in any way, it shall be done. As I have neither the time nor inclination to canvass the District, I leave it to the voters to decide as they may think best.

Yours truly,
THOS. J. JONES.

June 25th. 244&44-te.

FORT CASWELL, July 19th, 1862.

TO THE VOTERS OF COLUMBUS COUNTY.

By the solicitations of a number of my friends, both in camp and in the country, I have consented to become a candidate again for a seat in the next Legislature of North Carolina, in the House of Commons. To those who are in camp, as well as myself, braving all the privations of life, and who have placed yourselves as targets for the defense of your country, to you I promise, if elected, whatever will tend to your comfort, and the protection of those bereft ones you have left at home, to use all possible efforts to secure. [266&48-2w*] N. L. WILLIAMSON.

TO THE VOTERS OF SAMPSON COUNTY.

I BEG LEAVE to announce my name before you as a candidate to represent this County in the next General Assembly of the State in the Senate. It would afford me very great pleasure to meet with you at the different precincts; but having canvassed the County two years ago, and owing to the peculiar circumstances under which I am placed by the present melancholy condition of our country, attending professionally upon the sick and wounded soldiers daily returning to their homes from the late Richmond battles, I am fully conscious that I can accomplish more good by remaining at home, (at least for a time,) administering to the wants of the sick and suffering. Should you favor me with an election, I shall endeavor to perform my whole duty as a faithful representative of the people.

Respectfully, &c.,
C. T. MURPHY.

July 17, 1862. 262—48-te*

SOLDIERS' RIGHTS TICKET.

FOR THE COUNTY OF CRAVEN, NORTH CAROLINA.

FOR THE SENATE:
WILLIAM B. WADSWORTH.

FOR THE COMMONS:
JOSEPH B. G. BARROW and
BENJAMIN M. COOK, JR.

July 25th, 1862 269-te

TO THE VOTERS OF SAMPSON COUNTY.

WILLIAM KIRBY announces himself as a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons of the next Legislature.—In so doing he takes occasion to say, that having represented the county once before in that capacity, he feels that he is no stranger to either the people of Sampson or to their wants, and will, if he is elected, endeavor to promote the best interests of his County. Through the many solicitations from different portions of the County he has been induced to put himself before the people, and he earnestly solicits their votes at the ensuing election. To the soldiers in camp he would say that, having shared their toils for some time past as a co-laborer in the great cause, he feels that he is acquainted with their wants, and pledges himself that, if elected, their interests shall not be forgotten.

July 26th, 1862. 270te

FOR SHERIFF.

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

I take this method of returning to you my thanks for the very liberal support you have heretofore given me for the office of Sheriff of your county, and hope that I have given satisfaction in the administration of the same. I again solicit your suffrages for said office at the ensuing election on the 1st Thursday in August next, pledging myself, if elected, to discharge the duties to the best of my ability.

W. T. J. VANN.

June 15th, 1862. 236&43-te

TO THE VOTERS OF DUPLIN COUNTY, N. C.

GENTLEMEN, the time is not far distant when you have to elect some man to serve you as your next Sheriff.—Through the solicitation of a number of my friends, I have consented to offer myself as a candidate for that office, if I should be your choice, I will serve you to the best of my ability. JACOB WELLS, JR.

July 2d, 1862 [257-te] 45-te*

TO THE VOTERS OF DUPLIN COUNTY.

I am again a Candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of your County. In the various duties of the office, since I have held it, I have at least *done my best* to be faithful and punctual, and hope, that at the ensuing election, both in the Camp and County, the very liberal vote which I have so gratefully received heretofore may not be diminished. THOMAS J. CARR.

June 17th, 1862. 237&43-te*

ROBESON COUNTY SHERIFF.

Capt. WM. S. NORMENT, late of the 18th Regt. N. C. T., is now the only known candidate for Sheriff of Robeson. The others, with Mr. D. McKeithan, having declined. The Captain is now in the field, and we know of no other candidate in opposition to Mr. King.

July 26, 1862. 270&49-te

NOTICE.

I announce myself a candidate for Sheriff of Sampson county, and if elected will use every effort to discharge the duties of the office. The suffrages of my friends, both at home and in camp, are respectfully solicited.

THOMAS FRYAR.

July 28th, 1862. 271&49-te*

TO THE VOTERS OF DUPLIN COUNTY.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—I take this method of announcing to you that I am a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Duplin and respectfully ask your support for the same.—Should you favor me with an election I can only promise to use my best efforts in the proper discharge of the duties pertaining to that office. JOHN C. McMILLAN.

Camp near Richmond, Va., July 6th, 1862. 255&46te*

WILMINGTON DISTRICT.
THIRD ROUND.

Aug. 2, 3, Wilmington " ..... Front Street.
" 9, 10, Elizabeth " ..... Waymau.
" 16, 17, Bladen " ..... Soule Chapell.
" 20, 21, Whiteville " ..... Fair Bluff.
" 23, 24, Smithville " ..... Smithville.
" 30, 31, Sampson " ..... Wesley Chapel.
Sept. 6, 7, Wilmington " ..... Fifth Street.

CHARLES F. DEEMS, P. E.

THROUGH THE BLOCKADE!

Per Steamships "Memphis" and "Modern Greece,"

O. S. BALDWIN,

138 MARKET STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C,

Has just received from

AUCTION SALES!

50 DOZ. FRENCH DRESS SHIRTS,
100 DOZ. GAUSE MERINO SHIRTS, assorted sizes—very fine!
50 DOZ. LISLE GLOVES—all sizes, superb goods.
200 DOZ. MEN'S, YOUTHS' AND BOYS' BRITISH HALF HOSE, "regular make,"—assorted sizes—the best goods offered in the South since the war.
12 DOZ. FINE ENGLISH RAZORS.
6 " FINE ENGLISH STROPS.
50 " UMBRELLAS.
10 GROSS STAFF BUTTONS.
20 REAMS LETTER PAPER—best English.
20 DOZ. ENGLISH MERINO SHIRTS—a fine article.
1 CASE BLACK CLOTHS AND DOESKINS.
1 " LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
50 PIECES MOSQUITOE NETTING

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1862.

What does this Mean?

It would seem that there is something mysterious going on between Ed. Stanly and some "loyal" parties in this State, or parties called "*Conservative* men, who have yielded for a time, from the pressure of necessity, to rebel force, but who still look forward to the restoration of the Union."

We cut the following from the "New Era," the Yankee organ at Washington, of the 24th. It gives confirmation to the rumours and surmises to which we have above referred, and this view of the case receives confirmation from the belief entertained by true Southerners in the invaded territory, that Stanly is in correspondence with some influential person or persons outside of the Federal lines:

From the Washington, N. C., New Era, 24th inst.

The State Election.

In accordance with instructions received from the Headquarters of the Department of North Carolina, an election for State Senator and Representatives will be held in this county and precinct on 7th of August. The Military authorities in permitting this election to take place have had in view the possible good that may result from the election of conservative men, who have yielded for a time, from the pressure of necessity, to rebel force, but who still look forward to the restoration of the Union. The duty of the loyal electors under the circumstances is plain. Let them choose from the candidates placed before them, those whose antecedents give token that they were and still may be friends to the Union. Even if our hopes in this are doomed to disappointment, no harm can be done. Neither the Government, nor the loyal electors will be compromised. The men of the 1st North Carolina Union Volunteers, whose residences are in this county, will of course exercise the privilege of voting at this election.

We are kindly favoured with the opportunity of making the following extracts from a letter written in Washington, N. C., on the 26th inst. Of course, for reasons easily understood, names are not mentioned, and we forbear indulging in surmises which might do injustice:

"There is to be an election held here on Thursday next, by order of Gov. Stanly and Gen. Foster. The article in the "New Era," which I send you, explains itself. Stanly's work is deep. He has an underground railroad, and *corresponds with persons in the interior*. I can call no names, but know what I write to be true. It is thought here that Stanly is trying to secure the election of certain men from this section of the State, through whom he can operate when the Legislature meets. The "Buffaloes" are called upon to vote, and we shall be able to spot the Stanly candidates when the result is announced at the Court House.

"When the 24th Regiment left here it was supposed that all the Yankee forces would leave. The Unionists became uneasy, and Dr. Wheeler was sent to Newbern for more troops. He brought them with him. Be careful by what channel you send letters here. Isaiah Respass carried a package to the Colonel the other day, and among them was one for S. R., from Wilmington. We have to be on the alert all the while."

These things, taken in connection with the avowals of the so-called Conservative candidates for the Legislature in Forsythe, really ought to put the true men of the State upon their guard. Dr. KERNER, one of the candidates, denounced, not only the Secessionists, but the Conscription law, the war, and everything else—he was a peace man, opposed to the war. Mr. JOHN P. NISSEN, another of these Conservative candidates, said he was for a *compromise* with the North and *reconstruction*. These men simply echo the sentiments that have pervaded the columns of the Raleigh "Standard," and the speeches of leading members of the clique of which it is the mouth-piece. Their position is the legitimate fruit of the teachings to which they have listened. They are co-operating with STANLY and LINCOLN to insert the entering wedge which is to distract our councils, and if possible, divide our State—render impossible the enforcement of the Conscription law, and discourage volunteering. These people are all denouncing JOHNSTON, and all who were not old Union men, or rather "Watch and Wait men." They are for VANCE, and convey the impression that if VANCE is elected, and a "Conservative" Legislature, we will have compromise with the North and re-construction. What wonder that our Northern enemies look to the triumph of VANCE with hope, or that our best friends regard the probability of that event with apprehension?

We learn that the Confederate Arsenal and Armory at Fayetteville may now be said to be in full blast; at least there is nothing belonging to the Minnie rifle and sabre bayonet that cannot be manufactured there. A good deal of the machinery, and many of the tools are new, manufactured on the spot, and equal to any in the world. A few days since a large lot of rifles manufactured at the Armory, was sent to the Chief of Ordnance, Richmond, Va.

Besides making new and altering old arms, the force at the Armory has been engaged lately in restoring and putting in order several thousand Enfield and Belgian rifles, swords, sabres and bayonets, and also several boxes of pistols received from the Modern Greece, considerably damaged. They will soon be restored to their original appearance and condition by the industry and skill of the mechanics engaged.

We are pleased to learn that Mr. C. P. Bolles has just received from the War Department the commission of Captain of Artillery, P. A. C. S., and has been assigned to duty to assist Captain Booth, who, we are sorry to hear, is still confined to his house. Captain Bolles' appointment is looked upon as in every way a most excellent one. He will no doubt prosecute vigorously the many great improvements commenced by the esteemed commandant.

The Price of Negroes.

The following statement of the prices brought at a late auction sale may not be uninteresting, especially in view of the fact that the first five were sold by order of the Receiver as the property of alien enemies:—

SALE OF NEGROES BY S. M. WEST, AUCT., ON 29TH JULY, 1862.

One woman 37 and two girls, 12 and 7 years old			$2,325
" "	19 "	one child, 6 months	" .. 1,400
" "	30 "	three children, 7, 5 & 2 "	" .. 2,380
" man 37 years old,			1,220
" "	50 "	"	975
" "	35 "	"	1,160
" "	40 "	" lame,	875
			$10,255

The Charlotte *Bulletin* "will not be surprised if General Hill orders the suppression of the [Wilmington] *Journal*." Good gracious! is not *that* terrible? And why is all this to be done? Simply because the Wilmington *Journal* took the liberty to append a few words of criticism, the force of which has not been denied, to a most remarkable order of General Hill's. Doubtless the Charlotte *Bulletin* would like to have us suppressed. We are thankful for the kind feeling, but perhaps the editor of that paper forgets that the people have still *some* rights—that here in Wilmington we have not yet got martial law, and that therefore the power of suppressing the *Journal* does not reside with General Hill nor any other General. It would be well for editors before writing to know *something* about the subject they intend to discuss.

About General Hill in Newbern we know nothing whatever, and the *Bulletin* ought to be aware of that fact. We shall give to General Hill all due praise freely when deserved—we shall not withhold censure when we think that it is due.

WE RECEIVED this morning from Fayetteville, in part payment for subscription, a defaced $1.00 shinplaster, issued by the Merchants and Mechanics' Saving Bank of Portsmouth, Va., which is really not worth a cent. We mention this simply as one instance. People, it would seem, are always sending such things to newspapers. We now give notice, as we have done before, that we can neither take notice of nor return such trash. Postage is too high and time too precious. We will send the paper to the whole amount sent to us in good and current money, without any regard to the worthless and uncurrent.—*Daily Journal*, 31*st ult.*

FROM THE BEST INFORMATION we can obtain, the recent movement of the Yankees from Newbern does not amount to anything seriously threatening either Wilmington or the railroad.

THE ELECTION passed off very quietly in the camps yesterday, with what result we are unable to say. Some companies voted a majority for Vance and some for Johnston—so we hear reported. We would like very much to get a return, not of course detailed, but sufficient for public information. Will the officers having charge of these matters in the different corps be so kind as to furnish us with such. It will be a matter of information to their people at home as well as of accommodation to us here

As we have said more than once before, we cannot say which of the two candidates for Governor will be elected. We took no part in the canvass until it was forced upon us, for we saw the evils and deprecated the occurrence of a heated canvass on partizan or other grounds. We have held little or no correspondence with anybody on the subject of the election, so as to post ourselves up. We have thought far more of other things. We have not been in the interior of the State but once this spring and summer, and that but for a day and on business. Ardent Vance men tell us that he will certainly be elected—they insist upon it, and then, as it not quite so sure after all, they ask us if we don't think so. We can only say,—perhaps yes and perhaps no. We are by no means so certain about Mr. Vance's election—not at all. Mr. Johnston may rather surprise some of the excited. We don't say he will.—We don't know what he will do—we only say that he may surprise the excited. So, upon the whole, considering the weather—also the fact that doubtful things are uncertain, not to say "jubus,"—considering a good many other things "too numerous to mention," we would advise all to "keep cool, and if they can't keep cool, keep as cool as they can."

Don't bet. Betting affords no argument. Don't quarrel—that don't help any cause and must hurt the State and the country. Don't anybody crow before he is out of the woods, nor too much after it. That is "wasteful and ridiculous excess."

Won't somebody send us a big watermelon.

Daily Journal. 1*st inst.*

THE VOTE AMONG THE TROOPS.—We learn that the 11th Regiment commanded by Col. Leventhorpe, gave a majority of 140 for Vance. The 51st. commanded by Col. Cantwell, went largely for Johnston. The troops at Fort Fisher gave a decided majority for Vance. Those at Fort Caswell and Fort St. Philip went pretty much for Johnston. The troops raised in this immediate section generally went as their section will go—for Johnston—those raised elsewhere went pretty much according to the locality from whence they came.

The Petersburg *Express* has some returns of the vote in the 24th and 26th N. C. Regiments, which figure up 718 majority for Vance. The 26th is Col. Vance's own regiment, and the 24th was encamped along with it.

Where peculiar influences have been brought to bear, a tolerably full vote may be polled, but as a whole, we imagine the vote in camps, as in the State at large, will be meagre. The vote of the troops located in this district will, we think, average a majority for Johnston.

Election Returns from the Camp at Light House Battery.

GOVERNOR.

Johnston,	60
Vance,	1

SENATE.

Hall, (New Hanover)	30
Dickson, (Duplin)	13
Ward, "	4

COMMONS.

Person, (New Hanover)	29
Larkins, "	9
Hawes, "	17
Stanford, (Duplin)	14
Branch, "	12
Hodges, "	6
Ward, "	1

SHERIFF.

Vann, (New Hanover,)	5
Collins, "	32
Wells, (Duplin)	23
Hinson, "	4
Carr, "	1

CHARLES D. ELLIS,
Capt. Commanding Post.

Official Return of the Election in W. L. Artillery.

FOR GOVERNOR.

Johnston,	42
Vance,	00

FOR SENATE.

Hall,	21

FOR COMMONS.

Person,	22
Larkins,	23

FOR SHERIFF.

Vann,	24
Collins,	00

The Fight at Smith's Mills.

We learn that about 2 o'clock on Sunday last, the enemy, numbering 500 infantry, 40 cavalry and 4 pieces of artillery, attempted a crossing of the White Oak River at Smith's Mills. The White Oak River is the county line of Onslow County in the direction of Newbern.

They were met there by about 125 men of Captain E. D. Ward's squadron of cavalry. Our people had previously removed the covering from off the bridge, so that the enemy could not at once cross.

The fight lasted about three hours, when Captain Ward fell back a short distance out of the range of their artillery. They continued to shell the woods until near dark, when they fell back. In the engagement we had one man, Sergeant Williams, of the Gatlin Dragoons, wounded in both legs, and one horse wounded by the bursting of a shell. Captain Ward learns from citizens along the line of the enemy's retreat, that we killed two dead on the spot, wounded eleven badly and several more slightly. Among those badly, was their colonel, who was shot from his horse.

They curse our "two barrelled cavalry," and say they want shot guns too. They fell back about seven miles, to Mrs. Bryan's, where they met more of their men. They were there on the 28th, 1500 strong, among them five hundred cavalry.

They stripped the corn fields for roasting ears as they went, killing cattle, hogs, poultry, &c. They were piloted by a free negro, who was also among the wounded. Our men behaved remarkably well.

WE are rejoiced to know that some plan for a general exchange of prisoners has been agreed upon, for it was much needed, but we regret to find in the terms of the agreement as signed by Generals Dix and Hill, no provision or protection for private citizens or partizan rangers, although the former, like private property, are universally respected by civilized nations, and the latter are as much in the military service of the Confederacy as any other portion of the Southern forces.

The Yankee leaders announce their determination to compel private citizens to take the oath, or be driven from their homes and property;—they also proclaim that they will hang "guerrillas" or "bushwackers" as they call our corps of partizan rangers. There is no provision against this in the cartel agreed upon. Indeed this agreement rather makes the thing worse for this class of people, whom the Yankees will neither permit to remain as private citizens, nor respect, when taken, as prisoners of war. It is worse, inasmuch as Section 3d of Art. 6th provides that all prisoners are to be paroled or exchanged within ten days after their capture, if practicable. This will deprive us in a great measure of the possession of hostages, and consequently of the power of restraining outrage by the threat of retaliation.

WE USED TO EAT WATERMELONS, but now we don't. Watermelons "is rix." They are beyond our reach.—Well, they're no account this year any how—so we have *heard*—and we don't care for them. They are *sour*—they are bad—they are mean—they are *too dear*. Let them rip.

P. S.—On consideration, we would like to rip a big melon ourselves.

ONE OF THE SEVEREST BATTLES OF THE WAR is imminent on the line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, somewhere between Gordonsville and the Potomac River; perhaps on the line of the Rapidan, or Rappahannock. POPE is concentrating all his forces for a move in that direction, and STONEWALL JACKSON is in his front in force. POPE is a rapid—some say a rash—commander, and JACKSON is proverbial for his dash and enterprise. As these commanders are now at the head of heavy forces, and are respectively the pets of their several people, we may look for active and decided steps to bring on the issue and decide it.

We suppose it will not be regarded as violative of any rule or liable to expose any of the secrets of the service to the enemy if we intimate that in the ranks of JACKSON'S present army are a good many North Carolina regiments, some of them very well known here.

WE have changed our opinion upon the watermelon question. They are not at all so sour to-day as they were yesterday. We have been eating a piece of one—a good one, sent to us in response to our playful allusion yesterday. We can't find who sent it, as we were out when it came, and our people only know it came with respects of an officer—a most meritorious officer, we feel certain—a gentleman and a soldier well deserving promotion. Pity we don't know his name.

But we have a still bigger fellow, which came by telegraph, at any rate it came with the respects of Mr. Durnin, the telegraphic manager here. It looks like a good fellow, and we are certain is not sour. Our friends have our thanks for their courtesy.

But after all, disguise the matter as we may, melons are dear—they are *that*. Everything is dear—too dear for the man who, like the soldier, has only so much and no more to depend upon.

THE "Mountain Eagle," published in Shelby, Cleaveland county, N. C., says: "We have enjoyed fine seasons lately, and the corn crops give promise of an abundant return."

The Exchange of Prisoners.

A correspondent raises the question, too late we fear, about the propriety of admitting to the rights of civilized warfare (by negotiating with them for the exchange of prisoners) a government that countenances the brigandage of such an outlaw as Pope. The following is a fresh illustration of the atrocities that are to be practised under this man. The order emanates from one of his brigadiers:

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION,
Green's Farm, July 13, 1862.

Special Order No 6.

Major Wm Steadman, commanding 6th regiment Ohio volunteer cavalry, will cause the arrest of five (5) of the most prominent citizens of Luray, Page county, Va., and send them to these headquarters (with an escort) as hostages. They will be held as long as we remain in this vicinity. They will share my table, and be treated as friends; but, for every one of our soldiers who may be shot by "bushwhackers" one of these hostages will suffer death, unless the perpetrators of the deed are delivered to me.—It is well known that these so-called "bushwhackers" are inhabitants of the district, and encouraged in their cowardly acts by the prominent citizens here.

You will leave a copy of this order with the family of each man arrested by you.

A. STEINWEHR,
Brig. General com'g 2d division.

The town of Luray contains as cultivated and loyal a community as any of equal size in this commonwealth.—Assuredly such an outrage as is here indicated is not to be tolerated, "cartel" or no "cartel." These citizens must be protected from assassination, by retaining in our hands ample hostages, were there forty cartels. We hope the Secretary of War will act promptly and decisively in the matter.

The following is the note of the correspondent referred to:—

To the Editor of the Whig:

It does not seem to me possible that our Government can agree to a cartel for *paroling* prisoners, for the present and future, in the face of Pope's orders and the pretensions of the Yankee Government to seize and condemn for treason every citizen of the Confederate States. It is clear, from the employment of Pope, who is a brigand, and should be hung instantly when caught, and from the Confiscation Bill, that the Yankees intend to disregard all the usages of civilized warfare. My own conviction is, that we should not make any *exchange* of prisoners, until they distinctly repudiate Pope's orders, and subscribe to the laws of civilized war. A CITIZEN.

WE take the above from the Richmond *Whig* of the 31st ult., and take occasion to say, without fear of those who want to "suppress" us, because we are not sychophants of General D. H. Hill, or of any other living man, that we agree fully with the *Whig* and its correspondent. In view of the course of Pope and the other Federal generals, such a "cartel" as General Hill agreed to is a humbug and a mockery.

WE LEARN BY TELEGRAPH this morning that there are three of the enemy's steamers off Fort Fisher.—They captured last night a sloop deeply loaded, from her looks supposed to be the *Spray*, Capt. BROWN, of Wilmington, inward bound.

From Memphis—Enforcement of a Brutal Order.

Maj. Gen. Sherman assumed command at Memphis on the 20th instant, and proceeded to enforce the following order of his predecessor:

General Order No. 1.

HEADQ'RS U. S. FORCES,
Western Tenn., Memphis, July 17, 1862.

I. Traitors and rebels who refuse to comply with the laws and support the Constitution of the United States should not be permitted to remain within the camp lines of the Federal army. At this time the corporate limits of the city of Memphis are within the lines of the United States forces, and all male residents or sojourners within the limits of said city, between the ages of 18 and 45 years, who are capable of bearing arms, are hereby required to take the oath of allegiance to the United States, or leave the limits of said city within six days after the publication of this order.

II. If any person within the limits of said city shall hereafter publish, speak or utter seditious or treasonable language towards the Government of the United States, the Provost Marshal shall, upon proof of the fact, banish every person so offending to the State of Arkansas.

III. Any persons who shall violate the provisions of the first section of this order shall be deemed spies, and, after conviction, treated accordingly.

IV. Persons leaving the city, under the provisions of this order, will not be required to take any oath or give a parole; but will receive a pass from the Provost Marshal.—The oath of allegiance hereby required must be substantially in the following form:

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

I solemnly swear that I will bear true allegiance to the United States of America, and support the Constitution and the laws thereof; that I denounce the so-called Confederate States, and pledge my honor, property and life to the sacred fulfillment of this oath, hereby freely taken, admitting that its violation will be illegal and infamous.

The oath must be subscribed and sworn to before the Provost Marshal.

By order of ALVIN P. HOVEY,
Brigadier-General Commanding.
JOHN E. PHILIPS, Assistant Adjutant General.

This order created great consternation in the city, and resulted in 400 persons taking the oath, and 130 receiving passes to go South. A dispatch from Memphis, dated the 22d, says that the Provost's office that day was thronged with persons getting passes for the South.

Special to the Mobile Register and Advertiser.
Demonstration of the Enemy on General Bragg's Front—Their Designs Frustrated.

TUPELO, MISS, July 29.—The enemy made a demonstration on our front to-day with a cavalry force. It is supposed the movement was made with the intention of destroying the rail road track at some point above. If so, the movement was anticipated, and the designs of the Yankees frustrated.

Our forces extend as far North as Guntown.

The Chicago *Tribune* of the 25th contains Lincoln's order appointing Halleck Commander-in-Chief.

The Act making postage stamps a legal tender is causing trouble between the Treasury and Postoffice Departments.

The Louisville and Nashville trains have stopped running.

Morgan's whereabouts are unknown. He is said to be near Frankfort, and also reported to have retreated across the Cumberland River.

The river boats are stopped by the Confederates at Henderson, Kentucky, and the river is blockaded.

Cincinnati and Louisville are still trembling. The situation of both is considered precarious.

At Cairo, on the 23d, the excitement surpassed that of Louisville. The citizens were out on patrol. Both sides of the river are occupied by guerillas. The gunboats were engaging them.

Gamble, the bogus Governor of Missouri, had called out the military of the State to suppress the guerilla warfare in Wayne County.

Missouri guerrillas attacked a force of the enemy killing and wounding seventy-five of their number.

The raid upon Iowa was very successful. Some of the finest horses and arms were captured at Newberg, Indiana. The citizens of Indiana did not resist the raid.

At Chicago, but one new company has been raised for the nine new regiments demanded.

The demand for an exchange of General Buckner is under consideration.

General Hanford Porpoise.

As the whole country has been thrilled with the daring deeds of this gallant officer, time and again, since the commencement of this war, and are now wild with enthusiasm at his recent victories at Murfreesboro', we propose giving a brief sketch of his career, as we have known him intimately for a number of years.

General Forrest is about 45 years old, is six feet two inches in latitude, weighs 175 pounds, has no surplus flesh, is erect, well proportioned and moves with great ease. But few men are his equal in muscular power.—He has a dark complexion, black hair, and thin black beard. He has a full and expansive forehead, black piercing eyes, deep set, heavy black eye-brows, and a stern but not unpleasant face. Firmness and courage are stamped in every lineament of his features, which are greatly set off by the most perfect and beautiful set of teeth we ever saw.

His size and general appearance are very similar to that of Colonel W. W. Boyd, of this city, now commanding the 19th Georgia regiment before Richmond. He is a native of Tennessee. His father was a Kentuckian, and the son of an emigrant from Holland, who accompanied Daniel Boone to the wilderness of Kentucky in ancient days.

Bedford was brought up on a farm, and is familiar with the use of the axe, the knife and the rifle. He is passionately fond of the chase, or any other excitement that will bring into play his skill and his powerful muscle, or gratify his love of adventure and daring.

He first commenced horse trading on a small scale.—Then he got hold of a fast *quarter nag*, and in one year made $4,000 out of a trip through Mississippi and Louisiana. Stopping at Hernando, Miss, at the summer races, he won a good pile of currency, and finally, at the close of the week, took a deed to the landlord's premises, and opened up a hotel in Hernando, in North Mississippi. Here he "kept a hotel" and dealt in horses for several years. In the meantime, he married a beautiful and accomplished lady, by whom he has an only son—a sprightly lad of 15 years.

When Memphis began to look up, owing to her railroad and river facilities, and the prospect of its rapidly becoming a great city, Col. Forrest sold out, moved to Memphis, and opened up a negro mart, where in a few years, by his energy, probity and fine judgment, he amassed a large fortune. He has frequently been Alderman of the city. He always took an active and decided part upon every public measure, and generally carried his point in everything calculated to enhance the interest of the city. He ably advocated every public improvement, and soon stood at the head of the able financial business men of that fast and flourishing city.

Three years ago he purchased a large body of bottom-land in Bolivar county, Miss. He selected from time to time 100 of the likelies negroes that came into the Memphis market—fifty of each sex, and stocked his plantation. It is said to be the best selected and likeliest lot of negroes ever seen on one plantation.

He had retired from trade, and was spending his time mostly on his plantation when the war broke out. After Tennessee acceded, and the blockade was established, he went in person to Cincinnati and St. Louis, and bought horses, arms, and accoutrements for a cavalry regiment, which he had raised, and brought them all through safely to Memphis, since which time he has been engaged in a number of brilliant skirmishes and fights.

He was at Fort Donelson; is one of the men who refused to be surrendered, and is *the man* who cut his way through the enemy's lines with his command, sustaining but little loss. At Shiloh he was in the thickest of the fight, rendering the most important services, where he received a severe wound, but, thank Heaven, he is again himself and in his stirrups.

His late dashing exploits about Chattanooga, and especially his brilliant achievement at Murfreesboro', and the capture of Lebanon, are fresh in the minds of all our readers. Gen. Forrest is not an educated man; but he reads men correctly at a glance. He seems to know everything about him by intuition. We have spent months with him and partaken of his elegant hospitalities, and unhesitatingly pronounce him the most gifted man by nature we ever met with. He has fine conversational powers, agreeable manners, and wins the confidence and respect of everybody around him. One sure sign of a kind heart is, the ladies and little children take to him wherever he goes.

To his fellow men he is dignified and affable; but cross him, and he will wake things up generally.

He is the best business man we ever met. He has a place for every thing, and every thing in its place at exactly the right time. He is remarkably neat and plain in his dress, but always wears clean, good clothes, that fit well.

We predict for him the most brilliant success, not only as a cavalry leader, but as a great general. He has, natural capacity for any responsibility; and in an emergency, whilst a *book* general would be looking up a precedent, he, with his active mind, ready practical judgment, and strong will, would have the work accomplished exactly right.

One crowning glory of his excellence and secret of his great success is, that he is not a drunkard.

Atlanta Confederacy.

FLESH WOUNDS.—The following recipe for flesh wounds has proved very efficacious, and is recommended, to the Medical Faculty as an experiment. It has been practically tested by an officer in the French army, who was wounded in the arm, and in the space of eight days his wound was healed. It is worth a trial:

Take a linen rag, in which cut small holes throughout, dip it in camphor oil, and apply it to the wounded parts. Take finely powdered camphor and sprinkle over the linen—a piece of lint in camphor salve should then be applied over the wound. Bandage the part wounded and apply twice or three times a day.

ARRIVAL OF ESCAPED PRISONERS.—George Valentine, a privateersman, who effected his escape from Fort Delaware on the morning of the 16th inst., arrived in this city yesterday, accompanied by a South Carolina soldier, who was fortunate enough to get out of the Yankee clutches at the same time, and elude the vigilance of the pursuers. The party originally consisted of eight, but the larger portion were recaptured and carried back to prison. Valentine represents that in swimming the Delaware river, (a mile and a half in width,) he encountered such a strong current that the task occupied upwards of five hours, but he finally got over safely, and made his way to Newcastle, where he met many sympathizing friends. Through their aid, and that of others whom he subsequently met on his route, he was soon enabled to reach Virginia, where he finds himself much more agreeably situated than within the walls of a prison where the Abolition Government held him as a pet rate. The South Carolinian, whose name we have not learned, has, we are informed, already gone to rejoin his regiment.—*Richmond Dispatch July* 30.

WHY IS IT ALLOWED.—It is stated, and not contradicted, that the army of McClellan escaped after the battles before Richmond, solely on account of the remissness of the leader who had charge of our right wing. That leader is Major General Huger.

In General Johnston's official report of the battle of Seven Pines, the following significant passage occurs:

"Had Major General Huger's division been in position and ready for action, when those of Smith, Longstreet and Hill moved, I am satisfied that Keyes' corps would have been destroyed instead of being merely defeated. Had it gone into action even at four o'clock, the victory would have been much more complete.

No rebuke could be more terrible than this. General Johnston simply announces the fact and in language that proves that in his judgment at least no satisfactory explanation can be given.

These things are so, and is such a man to disgrace the service and the cause a day longer? Are our liberties and our character to be imperilled by ignorance or cowardice, and with impunity? Let those who have control of this matter answer to the public.

Savannah Republican.

THE CONSCRIPTION LAW.—The Petersburg *Express* publishes the following explanation, by Gen. Lee, of a feature of the Conscription Law to which we have hitherto seen no allusion:

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT VA.,
19th July, 1862.

SIR:—General Lee directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th July, and to thank you for your congratulations on the success of our army.

With reference to the construction of the Conscript Law, by its express terms it subjects all persons who may be over the age of 18 years at the time of any call for troops made by the President, to service, and persons attaining that age, at once become subject to military duty.

Although the law contains no express provision as to the discharge of persons in service upon their attaining the age of 35 years, Gen. Lee is of opinion that such persons will become entitled to their discharge upon reaching that age, and their places will be supplied by others between 18 and 35 years.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
CHARLES MARSALL,
Major and A. D. C.

DEAD YANKEES.—The sinking and blowing up of the Yankee gunboats by the Arkansas on her passage down from Yazoo river, filled the muddy waters of the Mississippi with the bones of hundreds of drowned Yankees. One of their gunboats with a crew of 200, being run into by the Arkansas, commenced sinking immediately, when the Yankees raised a white flag; but the ill-fated craft sank so quick that no assistance could possibly be rendered, even by her own friends. Numbers of the dead bodies are being washed ashore, and are found every day by our pickets along the river.

Richmond Enquirer.

For the Journal.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—There is no one who revolts more against fault finding, in ordinary cases, than the writer of this article; but there is a negligence sometimes in the conductors of railroad cars that should be made public, that the proper authorities may be enabled to remedy the evil. There are more than one that might be mentioned, but I give one. You and every other person that reads the Journal, know what is said about a special car being attached to the accommodation train on every Thursday evening for the purpose of taking up contributions of vegetables, &c., to the sick and wounded soldiers at Richmond and Petersburg. Well, on yesterday, (Thursday,) there were several boxes at Leesburg for that purpose, and the signal was given in due time, and the train sped by, and the boxes were left there to spoil, for spoil they must, as such things as they contained will not keep. Now if the good contributors are to be disappointed in this way, let that notice be taken out of the Journal, and there will be no well packed boxes left at Leesburg to spoil. I have been requested to send you this notice, if you think proper to give it a place in your paper, or some notice relating to the matter, you can do so, and you will oblige,

Yours respectfully,
NEW HANOVER.

August 1st, 1862.

Obituary.

The recent battles before Richmond have caused the South to mourn the loss of many of her most gallant sons Among those who fell on the bloody field on the 1st July was WILL. S. RINALDI, of the 5th Alabama regiment, aged 26 years. He was a native of Bladen County, N. C., and also a resident, until within the last few years, when he emigrated to the State of Alabama.

At the commencement of hostilities he was engaged in a lucrative business, which he resigned and volunteered as a private in the Hayneville Guards.

Through the bloody battles of Manassas, of Williamsburg, the Seven Pines and the six days of terrible conflict around Richmond he passed unscathed, until the close of that most disastrous contest on Malvern Hill, on Tuesday night.

As the order was given to make the fatal charge, it seems that some secret monitor from the invisible world whispered of the sad fate which was impending. At that moment he committed to an officer at his side a message for a distant friend.

On the following day when the remnant of the gallant Company to which he belonged gathered around to pay the last sad tribute of affection to his memory, his Brigade commander, pointing to his lifeless body, remarked that a braver man had not fallen. It was a high compliment, for the blood of brave men had commingled on that soil.

He died in the armor of the cross as well as the soldier. He was a sincere Christian and devout member of the Presbyterian Church. COM.*

From the Raleigh Telegraph.

First N. C. Cavalry—Letter from Captain Thomas Ruffin.

FORT WARREN, BOSTON HARBOR, MASS., July 14th, 1862.

Wm. Robinson, Esquire:

DEAR SIR: By the fortunes of war, I am here a prisoner in captivity. In a cavalry charge, near Richmond, on the 29th of June, my horse was shot under me, and I was hurled to the ground with such violence as to render me insensible for probably an hour. I learn from one of my men, who was captured at the same time, that I was motionless, and, to all appearances, dead for half an hour. My consciousness did not return for some time after I had been taken to the camp of the enemy. I was greatly stunned and bruised. I have fully recovered, and am anxious to again be in the saddle.

I herewith send you a list of those of our regiment who fell into the hands of the enemy. Some were killed. I know not what persons, as I only have a list of those captured. The enemy claimed to have buried fifteen of our regiment on the battle-field; if so, our loss was sixty-eight, the names of fifty-three being in the list By publishing the list, you will do a favor to us and our friends.

Yours, truly,
THOMAS RUFFIN.

Members of the First North Carolina Cavalry, captured near Richmond, Va.

Major T. N. Crumpler, dangerously wounded.

Co. H. (Ruffin's)—Captain Thomas Ruffin. Sergeant H. B. Lane, Bugler Charles Angel, Willie H. Brogden, Freeman Coleg, John Flowers, Nestin H. Gurley, severely wounded; Frank Osgood, Samuel Stanly, Benajah Price, severely wounded; George A. Jackson, John R. Powell, John Smith, supposed to have died.

Co. I (Houston's)—Sergeant James W. Merritt, Sergeant Zachias Smith, R. H. Murray, Albert F. Williams, Jerry P. Williams, Edward Williams, Wm. H. Stetson, James W. Stokes, Jesse Horn, Andrew J. Hardy, Blaney W. Bachelor John R. Miller, Wm J. Watson, mortally wounded; Davis W. Mantreus, severely wounded; Seth D. Smith, John Mercer, severely wounded; Hardy Page, Alexander Barrier Winfrey Grady, Wm H. Batts, Jacob Smith.

Tribute of Respect.

At a called meeting of Belmont Lodge, No. 108, held at the residence of Mr. John Shine, in Duplin county, July 23d, A. D., 1862, A. L., 5862, the following proceedings took place:

On motion, brethren C. D. Hill, A. R. Hicks, D. B. Newton, D. Wright and Jos. T. Rhodes, were appointed a committee to draft a preamble and resolutions expressive of the feelings of the Lodge. They reported through their chairman as follows:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Supreme Architect of the universe to take from life, from the kindly society of his friends, and the cherished association of this Lodge, our dearly beloved and highly esteemed brother, John D. Shine. Therefore, be it

Resolved 1st, That we have heard with the deepest, the most unaffected grief of the death of our dear and worthy brother, and bow with all humility to this unsearchable dispensation of Divine Providence.

Resolved 2d, That as a last sad duty to our deceased brother, we will follow his remains to the place of interment, and bury them with all the honors of Masonry, at 1 o'clock this evening.

Resolved 3d, That if anything could mitigate the poignancy of our regret at the death of our friend and brother, it would be the reflection that he fell, mortally wounded, while bravely, proudly bearing the flag of his country over the battle field of Cold Harbor, one of the bloodiest in the annals of Confederate arms.

Resolved 4th, That we tender to the grief-stricken family of our brother our heartfelt sympathy, our sincere condolence on this melancholy occasion of their irreparable loss, their heart-crushing bereavement.

Resolved 5th, That we likewise tender a like expression of our sympathetic sorrow to his brave companions in arms of the 20th regiment.

Resolved 6th, That a copy of these proceedings, properly authenticated, be sent to the Editors of the Wilmington Journal, with a respectful request that they publish the same in their paper.

Resolved 7th, That the Secretary of this Lodge transmit a copy of these proceedings to the family of our deceased brother, and likewise a copy to his brothers in arms of the 20th regiment of N. C. Troops.

J. W. BLOUNT, W. M., P. T.

J. R. HURST, Sec. P. T.

From the Rappahannock Lines.

Nothing of stirring interest has occurred on the lines of the Rappahannock since our last report. The Central train yesterday afternoon brought to the city four Federal prisoners, two of them members of the 1st Connecticut cavalry, one of the Maryland cavalry, and the other of the 60th New York regiment. The Connecticut men were captured while on picket a few miles from Madison Court House, on Tuesday morning. These prisoners state that the main body of the Federal army is in Culpeper, near the Rapidan river, and that a forward movement is daily contemplated. At Madison Court House the force consists of about 3,000 infantry, with some artillery and cavalry, under the immediate command of the Dutch General, Siegel. The representative of Maryland is a sharp-faced German, named Kephart, who joined the regiment at Winchester, where he says he lived for some time previous to his enlisting. The New Yorker is a rough looking customer, who wishes to claim the credit of deserting from the Federal army, stating that he crossed the river with that intention, when he was overhauled by our pickets.

Richmond Dispatch, 31*st ult.*

Another Brilliant Cavalry Fight in Western Virginia—A Town and its Garrison Captured—Large Quantities of the Enemy's Stores Destroyed.

LYNCHBURG, July 30.—A special dispatch to the *Republican*, dated Narrows of New River, July 28th, via Dublin, July 29th, says: The gallant Major Bailey, commanding four companies of cavalry, in all about one hundred and fifty men, sent to the rear of the enemy by Col. McCausland, stormed Summersville, the county seat of Nicholas, Friday morning at daylight, and killed and captured the entire garrison, including the Lieutenant-Colonel commanding, named Starr, three other commissioned officers, and sixty-two non-commissioned officers and privates, killing a large number. A few prisoners were paroled. Not being able to bring away the large quantities of commissary, quartermaster, and ordnance stores found at the place, Major Bailey committed them to the flames. Major B. brought to this place a large number of Enfield rifles, horses and mules. The prisoners arrived this morning at the Salt Sulphur Springs. The notorious renegade and spy, Dr. Wm. Rucker, is among the prisoners. The telegraph office was destroyed, and the Government operator captured. This affair is regarded as the most brilliant exploit of the war in this section. Its successful execution spread the wildest consternation and dismay throughout the Yankee army in the neighborhood.

Our Despicable Enemy.

A letter from a prominent citizen under date of July 27th, states the following:

"The enemy are carrying it with a high hand and demoniac spirit in Madison county, Va. A few days ago they visited General Banks' dwelling at Madison Court House, cut to pieces his furniture, smashed up his table ware, &c., and conducted themselves so outrageously that his wife fell dead in the floor. She was buried on yesterday."

"How long, Oh Lord!"

Major William L. Cabell, formerly Chief Quartermaster of General Johnston's army, has been promoted to a Brigadier-General ship, and assigned to duty with General Bragg.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST—FEDERAL TRANSPORTS DESTROYED—FEDERALS UNEASY ABOUT STONEWALL JACKSON, &c.

MOBILE, July 30th, 1862.

A special dispatch to the Advertiser and Register, dated Tupelo, Miss., July 30th, says that information has been received at headquarters which states that Col. Armstrong, commanding the Cavalry of the army of the West, has taken Courtland, Alabama, capturing one hundred and fifty-nine Federals and six cars. The Confederate loss was two killed and eight wounded. The citizens of Courtland were frantic with joy.

We have reliable information that fifteen thousand Federals during last week passed Tuscumbia eastward, destined for Chattanooga.

A special dispatch to the Mobile Tribune, dated Grenada, Miss., July 30th, says that passengers from Memphis report that our guerrillas have burned several Federal transports on the Tennesse river, near Eastport.

Northern dates of the 26th inst., state that Northern Jim Lane has gone to Kansas for the purp